Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier.

Circulates Wherever Coke is Manufactured or Used.

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Prices and Prospects.

Furnaces Having Provided For Coke Requirements, the Market Assumes Quiet Tone

Shipments on Contract Well Maintained; Spot Not so Much in Demand.

EASTERN BUYING CEASES

Whether Temporarily or not is to be Determined; Standard Spot Furnace Standing at $8.50 Flat; Foundry in Fair Demand; Iron Strong, Inactive

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG Jan. 10.—The coke market has been quiet in the past week. All the furnaces now in operation, and dependent on purchased Connellsville coke, seem to be covered for the time being. Most of the contracts running are for the quarter, but it is understood that in one or two cases engagements were made only for the current month.

Shipments on contracts seem to be well maintained, so that furnaces have little if any occasion to enter the spot or prompt market for additional supplies. Car placements in the region are reported to be fairly satisfactory, and better than they were a month ago, but there is not a little congestion at the scales. The total number of cars in the service seems to be fairly adequate, but they are not in all cases making their round trips as expeditiously as they might, and there is also a menace to the car supply in that many cars, formerly engaged in quick round trip service, have recently gone east with coke purchased for domestic purposes and these cars may be slow in getting back.

The eastern buying for domestic consumption has ceased, whether temporarily remains to be seen. A large tonnage was taken and this is now being distributed. Probably the east will need extra fuel, to supplement the supply of anthacite, for the remainder of the season. There is still a good demand for nut coal, to be mixed with anthracite, this coming chiefly from New England. That eastern distributors are in position to pay good prices is shown by the nut coal market. The eastern demand is chiefly for 2-inch nut, coal that passes through a 2-inch screen and over a ¾-inch screen. This nut brings $6.00 regularly, the 2-inch lump bringing about $5.00 and the slack $3.15 to $3.25, showing a very curious alignment of relative prices.

There is a moderate running for heating coke in the west, but this does not run much into tonnage. Heating coke of good grade can be had at $8.25 and this figure could be shaded on less choice material.

Standard furnace coke for spot or prompt shipment stands at $8.50 flat, this comparing with a market range of $8.50 to $9.00 a week ago. There have been sufficient offerings at $8.50 to fill any actual requirements arising on the part of blast furnaces, while thus far at least there has been seen no disposition to shade the price on really standard furnace coke. Predictions are being made, however, that the market will sag off a trifle by the end of the week. It is still well above the contract level, as most of the furnace coke contracts for the quarter were made at $7.00 to $7.50.

Foundry coke has been in fair demand, but not in heavy enough demand to prevent the market showing a slightly easier tone. Very good grades can be had at $9.00, and $9.25 seems to be about the top. There is a better prospect for spot and prompt transactions than usual, as there has not been the normal volume of contracting. One prominent interest made a number of contracts for the half year, not long ago, at $7.50, but such offerings were entirely withdrawn. The market for spot or prompt coke is now quotable as follows:

Furnace	$8.50
Foundry	$9.00@$9.25

The pig iron market is decidedly strong but is far from active. All or nearly all the foundries that usually buy ahead are well covered for the current quarter, by purchases made on the buying movement early in December, since which time foundry iron prices have advanced about $2 a ton, in some cases more. The higher prices now ruling are being paid simply on small lots for early or immediate shipments.

In basic iron the consumers show less disposition to take hold than would be expected, considering the heavy bookings there have been in steel products in the past few weeks, the steel market having been decidedly more active since December 1 than was expected. The basic iron market is distinctly stiffer than it was two or three weeks ago, but this stiffening has come about not so much from purchases being made as from some sellers withdrawing their offerings. The Youngstown steel interests are said to be offering no pig iron at all now, but there are two or three steel interests in Western Pennsylvania that would still sell pig iron, at a price. Very few merchant furnaces are making basic iron, and a complete withdrawal of the steel interests would leave room for a sharp advance in the market. The nominal asking price for weeks past has been $25, Valley, but for a time the price was regularly shaded, while now there is some question whether it can be done. Bessemer continues to move in a small way at its old price, which is well established. The market is now quotable as follows:

Bessemer	$27.50
Basic	$25.00
Foundry	$27.00@$28.00
Malleable	$27.00@$28.00

These prices are Valley basis, prices delivered Pittsburg being higher by the $1.77 freight.

COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from the Connellsville district, which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Klondike and sometimes the Masontown district) to principal points for shipment, are as follows, per ton of 2,000 pounds, effective July 1, 1922:

Destination.	Rate.
Baltimore	$3.21
Buffalo	3.28
Canton	3.52
Chicago	4.16
Cleveland	2.77
Columbus	2.77
Detroit	3.65
E. St. Louis	4.54
Erie	2.77
Harrisburg	2.90
Joliet	4.16
Louisville	4.16
Milwaukee	4.79
New York	4.79
Philadelphia	3.53
Pittsburg	1.51
Port Henry, N. Y.	4.54
Port Maitland, Ont.	3.28
Pottstown	3.28
Reading	3.28
Richmond, Va. (S. A. O.)	4.69
Richmond, Va. (P. R. R.)	4.79
South Bethlehem	3.53
Swedeland, Pa.	3.53
Toledo, O.	3.28
Wheeling	2.21
Valley Points	2.27
For Export.	
From Connellsville district:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	$3.02
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	3.02
From Latrobe district:	
Philadelphia (F. O. B. vessels)	3.42
Baltimore (F. O. B. vessels)	3.42

STRONG, STEADY FLOW OF ORDERS FOR STEEL IN FINISHED FORMS

Production Fully Up to Fourth Quarter Average; Market Acquires Considerable Momentum.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Conditions in the finished steel markets are quite the reverse of exciting but there is a strong and steady flow of orders, easily exceeding the current shipments in most cases.

Production of steel is fully up to the average rate of the fourth quarter of the old year, when ingots were being produced at a rate of about 40,000,000 tons a year, the highest rate since late in 1920. The state of order books would permit of somewhat heavier production and shipments, but the mills do not see that there would be any particular advantage in forcing production at this time, and in most centers the supply of labor would hardly permit any material increase being made in operations. While labor supply is better than two or three months ago it has not improved as much as would be expected for mid-winter.

Buyers of steel products are quite ready to take hold for nearby deliveries, if they are not already covered, but they are making rather sharp distinctions in the matter of time, being much concerned over their supplies of material for the next three or four months and exhibiting in most cases no interest at all in summer deliveries. In other words the steel market has a strong momentum and the chief question is how long the momentum will carry it.

A definite prospect has developed that in several finished products, such as nails, sheets and merchant bars, there will be delivery premiums in February and March. The United States Steel Corporation not only shows no disposition to advance its prices but shows a decided disposition not to advance in a single product.

Fair profits are likely to be made by most steel mills in the current quarter, decidedly better than in any quarter of the old year, but there are no predictions as to what the year as a whole will show.

Pig iron prices show a firming up tendency, but there is not much activity.

U. S. Still Buying Welsh Coal.

Cable from London says within last week orders for 150,000 tons of Welsh coal have been received from the United States deliveries to be made over the first half of [illegible]

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING JANUARY 6, 1923. Ovens	In	Out	Tons	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1922. Ovens	In	Out	Tons
DISTRICT								
Connellsville	18,328	11,576	6,753	131,710	18,329	11,510	6,819	116,640
Lower Connellsville	16,713	7,419	9,294	86,140	16,713	7,374	9,339	75,770
Totals	35,042	18,995	16,047	217,850	35,042	18,884	16,158	192,410
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	15,090	9,407	5,683	107,430	15,090	9,386	5,704	95,330
Lower Connellsville	6,586	2,056	4,530	25,540	6,586	2,045	4,541	21,970
Totals	21,676	11,463	10,213	132,970	21,676	11,431	10,245	117,300
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	3,239	2,169	1,070	24,280	3,239	2,124	1,115	21,310
Lower Connellsville	10,127	5,363	4,764	60,600	10,127	5,329	4,798	53,800
Totals	13,366	7,532	5,834	84,880	13,366	7,453	5,913	75,110

Return to Central Field For Agreement on Wage Scale Seems Probable

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Return to the old Central Competitive Field as a basis for fixing wage scales in bituminous coal fields seemed a certainty here with the adjournment of the joint conference of 15 districts, and the understanding among the operators and miners that a call would be issued for a conference to be held in New York, January 17 to 22. The call is to be issued by John L. Lewis, head of the mine workers, and signed by Phil H. Penna, president of the Indiana Operators Association and chairman of the conference just ended, but acting in this instance only as an individual.

The joint conference adjourned sine die Friday without reaching an agreement upon which to base wage scale agreements, ending a series of conferences which began in Cleveland in October, 1922. The conference embracing 15 districts was too large, some said, which, with divergent opinions among operators, was blamed as the cause of failure.

The new call, it is understood, will include the old Central competitive field of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, with possibly a few adjacent states. Operators of the old four-state group appeared to be the only ones working harmoniously during the conference.

In a telegram dispatched to John Hays Hammond, chairman of President Harding's Fact-finding Commission, immediately after the adjournment of the joint conference, operators declared they had made earnest efforts to reach an agreement, but the cumbersomeness of a Nation-wide conference made this impossible.

The likelihood of a strike April 1, when agreements expire, is but slightly increased by the failure of this conference, according to beliefs expressed by operators and miners, almost all of them placing confidence in the meeting to be called.

Briquets From Saw Dust and Mill Refuse

A process for converting the vast waste products of northwest lumber mills into briquets as high in heat units as anthracite coal is claimed to have been perfected by two inventors of Tacoma, Wash.

The new fuel is made entirely out of the bark, sawdust and mill refuse that is now wholly as economic waste. Tests show that these briquets possess 97 per cent carbon, two per cent volatile matter and one per cent ash. In addition the new fuel is entirely smokeless. It develops about 14,000 British thermal units or about 50 per cent greater than the best bituminous coal obtainable on the Pacific Coast.

A test was made by placing 10 briquets in a fireplace. Twelve hours later the 10 pressed pieces of fuel were still glowing in their original shape and throwing off abundant heat.

Plants for the production of the pressed fuel bricks are in course of construction at various centers in the sawmill districts.

At present the wood briquets are being manufactured at a net cost of $6 per ton, which will be much reduced by the installation of heavier and larger machinery.

Mine Boss Brings Suit Against Union

A suit asking damages of $15,000 from Local No. 1095, U. M. W. of A., of Francisco, Ind., and 36 individual members of the union, has been filed in the federal court at Indianapolis by John W. Smith, of West Frankfort, Ill. He asked an injunction restraining the union and its members from interfering with his right to work.

The suit is an outgrowth of the action of a mob during the troubles in the Indiana coal field a year and a half ago over the employment of "outside" help when work was slack. Smith said in the suit that on June 1, 1921, he was employed as a mine boss by the Ayrshire District Collieries Company. Ten days later, he said, a mob compelled him to leave his home and threatened him with injury if he returned to the mine.

Income Taxpayers Must Keep Books

An important decision has been issued by the Treasury Department by which producers and sellers of commodities and merchandise, except the business of growing and selling products of the soil, are required to keep books of account or records. The full text of the ruling follows

"Every taxpayer carrying on the business of producing, manufacturing, purchasing or selling any commodities or merchandise, except the business of growing and selling products of the soil, shall for the purpose of determining the amount of income under the revenue act of 1921, keep such permanent books of account or records, including inventories, as are necessary to establish the amount of gross income and deductions, credits and other information required by an income tax return. The taxpayer shall produce such books of account or records for the inspection of revenue officers duly authorized by law to inspect the same, at such time and in the manner as provided by law."

The requirements of this ruling are, of course, not entirely novel, since Article 24 of Regulations 62 requires each taxpayer to maintain such accounting records as will enable him to make a return of his true income. The significance of the ruling, however, lies in the fact that it is more specific in its requirements and more emphatic in its statement than the regulations have been heretofore.

FIVE KILLED IN ALABAMA WORKINGS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—Entering the pit in the face of a warning that it was dangerous, five miners met death at Dolomite Mine No. 1 of the Woodward Iron Company, near here early this morning in a gas explosion.

The men were killed outright, according to reports to newspapers.

Trade Commission No Right to Compel Production Costs

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the District of Columbia Supreme Court which enjoined the Federal Trade Commission from requiring the Claire Furnace Company and 21 other iron, steel corporations of Pennsylvania to submit monthly reports of production costs, balance sheets, and other "trade secrets."

The court, in an opinion rendered by Justice Van Orsdel declared it had not been "impressed by the contention that the commission is invested with authority to inquire into and regulate any business of nation-wide extent or that the scope of its visitorial powers are co-extensive with the constitutional functions of Congress."

Dissenting from the majority, Chief Justice Smyth declared the lower court decision should be reversed and the injunction dissolved. The law requires, he held, that the information sought by the commission be furnished.

U. S. Steel Orders Show Falling Off

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on December 31, 1922, made public today, totaled 6,745,703 tons, a decrease of 94,539 tons from the end of the preceding month, which totaled 6,840,242 tons.

Fuel Exports Increase.

The exports of coal and coke from the United States during October, 1922, show a marked increase over those of the preceding month, as well as over those of October, 1921. The figures for the 10 months ended October, however, are still considerably below corresponding figures for the previous year, except in the item of coke

1,950 FATALITIES IN COAL MINES OF U. S. LAST YEAR

Eleven Explosions Cause the Death of 261 Men; 87 in One, 77 in Another.

FAILURE TO ALLAY DUST

Which Stops Progress of Explosion Places Blame Upon Operators; Falls of Roof and Coal Still Claim Largest Number of Mine Victims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Reports received by the Bureau of Mines from state mine inspectors indicate that approximately 1,960 fatal accidents occurred at coal mines in the United States in the year 1922. This tentative figure is based on actual reports covering eleven months and an estimate for December based upon probable production of coal in that month. The estimate represents a reduction of 23 fatalities from the number killed at coal mines in 1921. The reduction of 23 fatalities from the number of fatal accidents will not, however, represent a lowering of the fatality rate. In relation to the quantity of coal produced the accident rate will be higher than that for 1921.

In a summarization of the year's accident record, George S. Rice, chief mining engineer, and, W. W. Adams, statistician, of the Bureau of Mines, point out that from the first of April to the last of August a large part of the coal mining industry in this country was closed down on account of a strike of the miners; the production of fresh-mined anthracite was completely stopped and the output of bituminous coal was cut to half the usual quantity. This stoppage of work naturally eliminated the accidents that would otherwise have occurred if the mines affected by the strike had continued in operation. The net result, therefore, was that the five-month period of the strike showed an abnormally low number of fatal accidents, and this reduction will of course be reflected in the total number of fatalities for the full year. The reduction in loss of life will not be as large as it otherwise might have been because of the large number of lives lost during the past year by coal mine explosions.

The outstanding feature of the past year, so far as mine accidents are concerned, is the large loss of life due to what the Bureau of Mines calls "major" disasters, that is, accidents in each of which at least five lives were lost. The past year has witnessed 13 such major disasters in coal mines, 11 of which were explosions that caused the death of 261 men. During 1921, only five "major" disasters occurred, with a loss of 34 lives. Only three of these disasters were mine explosions and they resulted in only 21 deaths. The largest killed 11 men. During the year just closed 57 men were killed in a single explosion, while in another accident the loss of life was 77. Perhaps the best way to compare the loss of life from mine explosions in the past two years is to take as a standard the number of deaths for any given quantity of coal produced. Choosing for this purpose the number of fatalities per million tons mined, the death-rate from gas and dust explosions in 1921 was 0.233; for the first eleven months of 1922 the rate was 0.731, more than three times the rate for the previous year.

"The records of the past six or seven years had furnished grounds for the hope that the coal-mining industry was no longer to experience the terrible explosions of gas and dust, which formed so distressing a part of the industry's record in earlier years," declare Messrs. Rice and Adams. "For many years the Bureau of Mines and other agencies have been investigating the causes of these explosions and have been endeavoring to find ways, not only to stop them altogether, but also, when they do occur, to prevent them from traveling through the entire mine destroying everything in their path. Proper ventilation to prevent dangerous accumulations of gas, wetting the mine to allay the dust, the use of rock-dust to obstruct the progress of explosions, and other safety measures have been investigated. The results

Continued on Page Three.

Production and Output.

Region Recoups Loss Due to Christmas Week Observance; Makes a Wholly New Record

Daugherty Declares Contracts to Destroy Unions Are Conspiracy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A conspiracy of employers which has for its purpose the destruction of organized labor is unlawful and constitutes a violation of the Clayton Act just as surely as conspiracy directed against unorganized labor or "open shop" labor.

That is the official opinion Attorney General Daugherty has transmitted to the United States district attorney at San Francisco for his guidance in investigating complaints that members of the Builders' Exchange of that city had agreed to refuse materials to contractors who employ union labor exclusively.

Coercive measures to enforce the "open shop," the attorney general held, cannot be tolerated under the law any more than strong arm attempts of organized labor to enforce the "closed shop."

Mr. Daugherty's instructions, which are understood to have been sent to other district attorneys, are based on a ruling made last July in which Mr. Daugherty stated that such an agreement is a violation of law, whether committed by or directed against organized labor.

Considerable interest was created by the specific application of the July ruling to the situation in San Francisco, where the action of the material men is said to be intended to maintain the "open shop." Several large projects are under way or about to be undertaken in the United States in which similar contracts and agreements are said to figure.

The emphasis placed on the new instructions by the attorney general is due to the fact that he has taken the occasion to answer his critics in the ranks of organized labor, who, commenting on the railroad shopmen injunction last September, accused him of directing the machinery of the law against union labor only.

Mr. Daugherty's original ruling of July 18, 1922, as outlined by the Department of Justice, is substantially as follows:

That a conspiracy on the part of material dealers not to sell material to a contractor who is not operating under the American plan (open shop) is unlawful.

That an agreement to refuse goods to a contractor who employs only union men is unlawful.

That an agreement to refuse to sell to contractors who are employing more than 50 per cent of union men is unlawful.

That an agreement having for its purpose the refusal to sell to contractors whose employes are union men, and who refuse to discharge a portion of the help and engage in lieu thereof non-union men, is unlawful.

Labor Shortage Threatens Check To State Industry

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.—Shortage of skilled workers threatens to handicap industry in Pennsylvania during the coming year, reports received by Clifford H. Connelley, state commissioner of labor and industry, indicate. The shortage is disclosed in the December 30 reports of the state employment offices, made public here today by the commissioner.

These show a total of 22,333 men involuntarily idle, mostly clerical and professional and unskilled workers. The most pronounced shortages are for common labor and workers in metal trades. Conditions vary slightly in the different districts. The report shows 36,675 men out of work due to strikes.

Commissioner Connelley sees in sight no relief from the scarcity with the result that 75 per cent production only can be attained. The result of using inexperienced workers in skilled trades is pointed out in the report of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau which shows an increase of 15 per cent in the number of industrial accidents resulting in death and of 25 per cent in the non-fatal accidents.

Vandals Cause Heavy Damage to Irish Railroad

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—A map issued by the Southern & Western Railway shows that during the past year the right of way of the line was damaged at 375 places. Forty-two engines have been derailed, 93 bridges destroyed and 96 signal cabins and other buildings razed.

Supt. Brown In Hospital.

R. W. Brown, superintendent of the Connellsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, underwent a throat operation at the Cottage State Hospital Monday

Opening of New Year Registers Gain of 25,440 Tons Over Close of the Old.

BETTER CAR SUPPLY AIDS

A Six-Day Run and Other Conditions To Make the Week Unusual at This Season of the Year; Furnace Plants Largest Gainers in Point of Tonnage

The first week of the new year not only recouped the loss in coke production resulting from the general observance of the Christmas holiday and the loss of the week preceding combined, but it made a record surpassing the best of any single week in 1921. The regional tonnage last week rose to 217,850, a gain of 25,440 tons over that of Christmas week and exceeding by 9,240 tons the production of the week ended December 16 when 208,610 tons were manufactured.

This rather unusual gain—unusual for the first week following Christmas holidays—was made possible by a full six-day schedule at all plants except a few on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad which received cars on only four days, and by more cars being available elsewhere in the region than during any week since the resumption of coking operations began. The Pennsylvania railroad made what the operators served by it regarded as a very timely New Year's gift in the form of a 93 per cent coke car supply, very much the best this road has done for almost a year. The Monongahela railway was not quite so liberal in its distribution but it was kept well above 70 per cent. The Baltimore & Ohio alone failed to start the new year in a manner calculated to give seasonal cheer to its coke making patrons. Notice was given this week of a cut of 50 per cent in distribution by this road. The Pennsylvania is falling behind last week's high mark by 26 per cent or more.

Incidental to the improvement in conditions which made it comparatively easy to boost output to a new high figure, firing up of additional ovens, which has been steadily in progress since last June, continued last week. The gain was only 111 ovens, the smallest for a single week for several months, but it was a sign that the region is moving right ahead toward a more complete return to normal than has prevailed since 1920. The Paul plant of W. J. Rainey, Inc., was brought into production with 42 oven, restoring this interest's full complement of coke producing operations to activity. The H. C. Frick Coke Company added 21 more ovens. There were 48 ovens fired up at nine plants of the merchant and independent furnace operators.

A rather striking evidence that the week brought relief in the transportation situation was furnished by the fact that upwards of 1,000 tons of stock coke were loaded out along with the oven-to-car loadings, making shipments greater by that amount than the estimated production.

The increase in production was less evenly divided between the producing interests than had been the division of loss during the holiday week, but it was almost in the same proportions for both when compared with the respective number of ovens in blast. In the Christmas week the decrease of furnace output was 6,510 tons, or 0.57 tons for each oven in blast; merchant, 5,610 tons or 0.75 tons for each oven in blast. Last week the gain by the former was 15,670 tons; by the latter, 9,770 or at the rate for each interest of 1.3 tons for each oven in blast. This comparsion indicates that the requisitions upon the region were in the aggregate heavier from the blast furnaces than from the merchant coke consumers generally. The falling off in demand for heating coke for the eastern anthracite prevented the merchants from making a still better record.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, January 6, was 217,850 tons, distributed between the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 131,710, an increase of 15,070 tons; Lower Connellsville 86,140, an increase of 10,370 tons, or a total increase of 25,440 tons, as compared with a total decrease of 12,120 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 132,970; a gain of 15,670 tons; merchant 24,880, a gain of 9,770 tons, as compared with decreases of 6,510 and 5,610 tons respectively during the week ended December 30.

The net gain in active ovens was 111, of which 32 were at furnace and 79 at merchant operations. The former were: Continental No. 2, five; Hecla No. 2, six; Leith, seven; Youngstown, three; Geneva, 11. The latter: Humphries, four; Paul, 42; Crystal, two; Griffin No. 1, 30; Herbert, eight; Luzerne, eight; Russell, four; Sackett, one; Tower Hill No. 1, three. A total of 24 overs were blown at three plants leaving the net merchant gain 73.

BUREAU OF MINES IS INDEX GUIDE TO MUCH INFORMATION

Relating to Mining and Mineral Industries and Allied Subjects.

READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

Do you know all there is to know about tetranitromethylaniline? Or of odorometers used for determing the intensity of odors? Or of ancient rock-cutting tools? Or of the making of salt from sea water?

If you are not thoroughly associated with the mineral industries, it might be well to apply to the Bureau of Mines, Washington, for a copy of the "Index of Bureau of Mines Publications," which has just been issued, and which covers all reports published by the bureau since its organization in 1910.

In its investigation of problems of safety and efficiency in the production and utilization of the numerous mineral materials the Bureau of Mines has necessarily studied many closely related problems, and in this index will be found reference to such subjects as the compressibility of air; the explosibility of flour dust; asphyxiation from automobile exhaust gases; the behavior of nitroglycerin when heated; the characteristics of airplane motor fuels, etc., etc.

In the list of subjects treated one may find references to the coals of Alabama; to alloys; anthracite; arsenic; devices for lighting aviation fields; blast furnace practice rock blasting; and steam boilers The bureau has concerned itself regarding the health of the million miners of the United States, and the index cites articles on flytraps, mosquito extermination, hookworms, sanitation in mining villages, the employment of women in metal mines, and so on.

One is told where to learn of the weight of coal from British Columbia; the methods of sampling bullion; the use of butyric acid as a warning stench in mines in times of disaster; the extraction of chloroform from natural gas; the petroleum laws of Salvador; the use of smoke screens in Naval warfare; the operation of Diesel engines.

Many references are given to the technology of clays; the testing, use and storage of explosives; the infiltration of industrial dusts; the use of electrical equipment in mines; accounting methods in the mineral and oil industries; the extinguishing of fires at gas and oil wells; the manufacture, testing and storage of gasoline. The index is a source of information on such diverse matters as the cost of producing gold; the purchase of coal under specifications; the heating of dwellings and apartment houses; coal mine fatalities in India; the corrosion of iron; the sale of explosives in Louisiana the preparation of steel for use in magnets.

The various queer types of breathing apparatus worn by rescue parties at mine disasters are referred to; as are the proper construction of miners' cottages; the use of molasses as a binder for coal briquets; the sanitation of oil camps; the oxygen requirements of the human body; and the manufacture of paper from peat. The index is the first such reference list issued by the Bureau of Mines.

JAMES J. WILLIAMS, FORMER FRICK SHOP WORKER, SUCCUMBS

Following a lingering illness James J. Williams, 74 years and nine months old, former well-known resident of Connellsville, died Monday in Pittsburg. His illness dates back to 1894 when he was struck on the head by a piece of timber while assisting in relining a shaft of the H. C. Frick Coke Company at Davidson. The injury caused a blood clot to form at the base of the brain and the shock caused paralysis of his entire left side.

Mr. Williams was born in England, March 11, 1848, and came to this country with his parents when he was seven years old, the family settling at Dover, N. J. He spent his boyhood days there. Mr. Williams was a skilled master carpenter and mechanic and was the first employe of the Cambria Steel Company at Williamsburg, Pa. May 4, 1871 he was married at Williamsburg to Miss Mary Elizabeth Trimbath, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Trimbath. In 1880 he located at Morrell as master carpenter for the Cambria Steel and Wheeler coke plants, remaining there for three years. He then accepted a similar position at the Connellsville shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His last position was with the H. C. Frick Coke Company at its shops at Davidson.

Mr. Williams was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Connellsville and was an active worker in the church during his earlier years. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Williamsburg. Besides his wife he is survived by five sons, E. J Williats, Wyano; I. Lincoln Williams, Connellsville; Harry R. Williams, Cleveland, O.; Samuel H. Williams, Slippery Rock; Paul B. Williams Scottdale; four daughters, Ethel, wife of George W. Jordon, Scottdale; Ora, wife of James T. Hays, and Elizabeth, wife of P. E. Swartzwelder, both of Jeannette, and Vera, wife of Fred D. Rhodes, Philadelphia. Fourteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren also survive.

Two hours before word was received of the death of Mr. Williams his wife left for Philadelphia, where she was summoned by a telegram announcing that her daughter, Mrs. Rhodes, was to undergo a surgical operation. She was notified of her husband's death, the word reaching her in Harrisburg She is expected to arrive here today.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENT CONTEST ON WEST PENN

System Separated Into Five Divisions For Purpose of Competition For Cup.

In connection with the establishment of the new safety department, in charge of Harry Restofski, the West Penn System has inaugurated an accident prevention contest, which, beginning January 1, will continue throughout the year. Employes have been divided into five divisions and the winner will be decided by a method evolved to determine the reduction in lost time from accidents.

The five divisions of employes are the commercial, mining, power and railways in Pennsylvania and the Wheeling Traction Division. The commercial division will include all employes who report to G. M. Gadsby, the Connellsville garage force, and all employes in the treasury, accounting and general auditing departments. The mining division will include all persons reporting to Mr. Bennett through R. C. Beerbower. The power division will include all employes reporting to J. S. Jonks and the railways group will be those reporting to Harry L. Mitchell. The Wheeling Traction Division reports to Mr. Billings.

Leaders have been named for each group. E. C. Fair will head the commercial, R. C. Beerbower the mining, A. N. Cartwright, power, W. S. Anderson the railways, and M. L. Cowan, the Wheeling.

The contest will be based on the reduction in lost time rates with the rate from November 1, 1921, to November 1, 1922, as a basis. A lost time case will be one in which an employe loses a day or turn other than the one on which he is working when injured. Accident rates shall be the number of lost time accidents per 100 employes per month.

The winning division will be presented with a silver loving cup and each group making up the division will receive a photographic reproduction of the cup. The group leading in each division will receive a silk banner. Each group having no lost time accidents during the year will receive an appropriate banner.

It is expected that the great stress being laid on safety by the West Penn System will, to a large extent, reduce the number of preventable accidents.

STRIKE CAUSES DROP IN POSTAL SAVINGS TOTAL

Effect of the miners' strike on Postal Savings deposits at the Connellsville Postoffice is seen in a slight decline during 1922 from the total on deposit at the end of 1921. December 31, 1922, the balance was $46,000, as compared with $48,000 at the end of 1921, according to figures given out by Postmaster J. E. Collins.

Many of the depositors—in fact most of them—are persons from the outlying districts and employed largely at the coke plants. During the idleness caused by the strike large sums were drawn out to tide over the unemployment period.

Deposits are gaining Postmaster Collins said.

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Window Glass Wage Scale Committee

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6. — Alleging that they had negotiated an unlawful contract with the apparent purpose of curtailing the output of hand blown window glass in the country and of boosting the price, indictments charging violation of the Sherman anti trust law were returned by a federal grand jury here against 16 members of the wage committee of the National Association of Window Glass Manufacturers and National Association of Window Glass Workers. William S. Phillips of the Brownsville Glass Manufacturing Company is one of the employers' members of the scale committee.

After the indictments were returned, Federal Judge John M. Killits of Toledo, sitting in court here, issued a sweeping temporary order restraining the manufacturers and approximately 3,000 organized glass workers employed by these firms from carrying out the terms of a wage agreement. Although 87 firms are listed in the indictment as probable members of the manufacturing association, only 62 are named in the restraining order. Ninety-five percent of the workers belong to the union it is said.

Judge Killits set January 12 as the date for hearing the injunction.

Harrison Blackburn Not Once Late for Work in 48 Years

Harrison G. Blackburn of the maintenance of way department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for 48 years an employe of that company, has been retired on a pension. A remarkable feature of his service is that during the entire time he was never once late.

When 16 years old he began to work for the railroad and all the period of his service was spent in Connellsville. Eleven years he worked in the motive power department and then was transferred to the maintenance of way department, where he worked for 37 years. He has been in poor health for several months but at the present is showing some improvement.

Greatest Coal Output At Lynch.

Using 154 railroad cars the United States Coal & Coke Company's mine at Lynch, Ky., on December 5 loaded 10,573 tons in nine hours, the greatest output in its history. All this coal passed over one tipple and is derived from two openings.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 6, 1923.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address.
			MERCHANT OVENS	
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	30	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
150	134	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
40	40	Clarissa	Corrado-Schaunck Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	85	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
60	54	Fort Hill	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
10	...	Franklin	Summit-Cyville Coke Co.	Connellsville
101	80	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
145	145	Humphries	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co	Greensburg
16	...	Morgan	Corrado-Schaunck Coke Co.	Connellsville
300	300	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
310	310	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co	Greensburg
42	32	Myers	Brownfield Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	40	Nellie	Nellie Coke Co.	Connellsville
328	101	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
480	106	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	59	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	12	Paul	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
32	20	Peerless	Mahoning Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	585	Revere	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
40	...	Thomas	Whyel Coke Co.	Uniontown
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,230	2,169		FURNACE OVENS	
260	...	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
356	...	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
327	...	Bagguley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	100	Bilner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	...	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	200	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	...	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	333	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	372	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
326	216	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	120	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
223	221	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Dunbar
110	60	Dunbar	Amer. Manganese Mfg. Co.	Pittsburg
272	235	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
336	188	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
355	265	Hostetter	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
219	248	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	274	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	445	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	500	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
304	153	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
227	...	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	325	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	300	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
229	229	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
195	116	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
256	243	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
448	200	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
148	...	Shoaf	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	250	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	...	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
261	700	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
184	360	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	210	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
352	352	Whitney	Hostetter-C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	162	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	333	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
245	225	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
15,080	9,407			

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Specialities:—Construction of Coal and Coke Plants. Examination and reports on coal properties. Valuations, superintendence, plans, estimates. Mine and property surveys.

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Youghiogheny Coal — Steam, Gas, Coking

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Salesmen for Capstan Glass Company to Hold Convention January 15-16

Sessions Will Be at Plant of Concern at South Connellsville.

FURNACE TO BE ADDED

A convention of the sales representatives of the Capstan Glass Company will be held at the plant of South Connellsville on January 15 and 16, it was announced by company officials today. Representatives from the company's district offices located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Louisville, Chicago, Houston and San Francisco will be present for the two-day session.

This will be the first time since the company was organized in 1918 that all of the field representatives have been assembled at the factory. The convention program calls for three principal sessions in which the time will be devoted to the formulation of plans for the coming year and an intensive study of the process of glass container manufacture.

Although the month of January is generally a dull month, the Capstan factory is operating full, so the salesmen will have an opportunity to see the factory in full swing. The company's plans include the opening of an additional furnace early in the spring which will make possible a greater volume of production to meet the steadily increasing demand for its products.

The glass containers manufactured at the Capstan factory are widely used in the packing of food products.

The salesmen of the company also act as representatives of the Anchor Cap & Closure Corporation of Long Island City, N. Y., manufacturers of the metal caps and closing machines used in sealing the containers which are manufactured here. It was further announced that after completing the two days here that the convention will adjourn to Long Island City, where the balance of the week will be spent at the Anchor factory.

Following the week's convention at the Capstan and Anchor plants, the salesmen will journey to Atlantic City to attend the National Canners convention which is to be held there the week of January 22. Both companies will exhibit their products in connection with the annual exhibition of canners' machinery and supplies, which is held simultaneously with the convention.

MILLION DOLLAR COAL TRANSFER AT EAST M'KEESPORT

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—H. A. Davis, operating a number of mines in the Pittsburg bituminous coal district, and the W. H. Warner & Company interests of Cleveland, took title yesterday to over 5,000 acres of coal properties in Versailles, North Versailles and Elizabeth townships, extending from a point beyond Greenock on the west side of the Youghiogheny river to a point near East McKeesport. About $1,000,000 is involved in the coal rights conveyed by nearly 125 property owners.

The vein underlying these properties is an extension of the new Pittsburg Freeport double-thick vein, averages about seven feet in thickness and under tests is said to have equalled the product of the Pittsburg vein. Two drilling machines are now in operation, one in Greenock and another on the Haler farm, where the vein skirts the Snake Hollow gas field.

Other operations and connections of Mr. Davis are: Washington Gas Coal Company of Washington; Country Club Coal Company, Meadowlands; West Penn Coke Company, Mount Pleasant; Charleroi Gas Coal Company, Charleroi, and the Chartiers South Coal Company, Clarksville. The Warner interests operate the Warner-Youghiogheny Coal Company with mines at Trucksbull, Clarksville, Charleroi and Fayette.

FULL MONTH'S EXTRA PAY FOR LOYAL SHOP WORKERS ON B. & O.

Bonus checks aggregating $60,000 were given as Christmas presents to those employes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad who remained loyal to the corporation during the late railroad strike. Employes of the heavy repair shops of the company laid off during the holidays, will resume work January 2. This announcement was made yesterday at the general offices of the railroad.

A month's extra pay was granted those who served the company loyally during the full time of the strike with a graduated scale for less than the full period. The bonus checks were accompanied by a statement over the signature of Daniel Willard, president of the company. The statement read:

"The Baltimore & Ohio tenders to you enclosed voucher as an honorarium because of the unusual service which you performed during the shopcrafts' strike. The company does not consider this action as in any sense a fulfillment of its obligation to you, but would like to have you accept it as an evidence of appreciation of your loyalty and your unselfish and helpful support of the company during this difficult period."

In a recent letter to the stockholders of the corporation Mr. Willard said that losses incurred during the shopmen's strike last summer and directly traceable to the strike would approximate $10,000,000.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Fire or Water, Which?

(Gordon Nye Martin in Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

A judge out in Fayette county has unconsciously, for the time being, settled the controversial speech-debating question:

"Which is the most practical to humanity, fire or water?"

And this judge decided in favor of fire; or the physical elements in the shape of fuel that sustain fire.

At the same time he precipitated an issue that will have to be settled in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The hoary old question for Little Red Senate House debaters will also force itself into the floor of the legislature this session.

In the end the question will be settled by law.

Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen is the name of the jurist who settled the question.

That is, he settled it for a few short months only and according to his ideas.

The issue was brought before him as the result of a legal contest that has been going on between a number of bituminous coal mine owners in the Western part of the State and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

It's an issue full of curious twists and turns.

Among the couples ants on one side is Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his banking firm in Pittsburg.

They are owners of something like 15,000 acres of coal land among the foothills of the Chestnut Ridge mountains.

This land lies in Somerset, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.

The Mellons are financially interested in the prosperity of the Pennsylvania railroad. They have been for years.

Yet it is the Mellons and a lot of other mine owners who have gained their losses to fight the railroad.

The Mellons and the mine owners depend on the railroads to haul their coal to market. Just so!

At the same time they are seeking a decision—and got it—that will hamper the railroad in performing that work.

Incidentally it is a question that also concerns the health of several million people.

The decision of Judge Van Swearingen was that coal mines have a perfect right to pump the sulphur water, or mine drainage, to flow into and contaminate any running stream of water.

That is what the decision meant directly or by inference.

Water companies must accept this drainage, filter it as best they can and if they wish to run it under purify it themselves.

In other words, the work of operating coal mines and shipping coal is of more importance than that of maintaining a supply of pure water for the people of Pennsylvania.

There's where the old gag that of Fire vs. Water comes in.

But what interest has the Pennsylvania railroad in the matter?

There is a department of that organization known as the Pennsylvania Water Service System.

W. R. McCaleb, of this city, is chief engineer.

In maintaining reservoirs and stations from Ft. Louis to the city of Long Island.

His business is to supply the locomotives, shops, roundhouses and every industrial and traffic need with pure water along the entire system.

Where there is more water than is required for its purpose the surplus is distributed to other companies needing a permanent water supply.

Vast reservoirs, thousands of miles of pipe line, great pumping stations and hundreds of employes are included in this water system.

Pure water is an absolute necessity in the operation of locomotives.

It is as necessary as pure water to a community.

Water that is contaminated by chemicals injures the boilers and tubes of the engines and impairs their efficiency.

Sulphuric acid water which comes from coal mines is especially disastrous in its effect on locomotive boilers and tubes.

Like other railroads the Pennsylvania, until a few years ago, used the waters of rivers and running streams generally for its purpose.

When as bituminous coal mines began opening up in Pennsylvania and the mine drainage began flowing into the running streams, they were forced to build great reservoirs and keep the water of streams not polluted by this acid flow.

One of its great reservoirs is located on Indian Creek about eight miles above Connellsville.

For corporate purposes this is known as the Mountain Water Supply Company, for it also supplies thousands of families in the communities of that region.

There are twenty-nine coal mine concerns, firms, corporations and individuals operating in the watershed of Indian Creek.

All the sulphuric acid water from these mines flows into Indian Creek and thence down to the great reservoir of the Mountain Supply Water Company.

The suit decided by Judge Van Swearingen was an injunction brought by the Pennsylvania railroad against these twenty-nine coal companies to compel them to cease running sulphur water from their mines into Indian Creek.

Judge Van Swearingen refused the injunction.

His decision virtually said: "Go ahead and let the acid water from the mines run into the creek. If these people want pure water let them purify it themselves."

How does this work?

This water cannot be used in locomotives at all, Engineer McCaleb assures me.

It goes through the locomotive boiler plates and tubes like a mouse through a cheese.

The railroad has been compelled to double its force of boilermakers and plumbers within the last year on one division.

It isn't generally known that some time ago the freight movement on the Pittsburg Division beyond Altoona was seriously crippled because of damaged locomotive boilers and tubes.

Sulphuric acid in the water caused the water from the mines.

How does the Van Swearingen decision affect the water supply of the people?

Everybody that has ever rounded the Horseshoe Bend in the mountains above Altoona, has seen the Altoona city reservoirs.

They are now gradually becoming polluted with mine water; although they appear as clear as crystal from the train.

After expending millions the City of Altoona is seeking relief.

It is going to build a sinkaway or canal to run from the mines and conduct this acid water to a point below the reservoirs, thus preventing contamination.

All the cities and towns along the Monongahela river that get domestic water from the river must have new water supplies.

The Monongahela is gradually becoming a mine-water sewer.

There's one other phase to the question that is arousing the fish.

This mine water is killing the fish in the stream.

It is destroying animal life, as it will ultimately destroy human life, unless a remedy is found to cleanse and purify the water from these injurious streams.

But fire, or fuel, according to the judge is more essential to human life than pure water.

MIMEOGRAPH BULLETINS ON STATE SURVEY

May Be Obtained on Application to the Office of the State Geologist.

COAL, GAS, OIL COVERED

The Topographic and Geological Survey is issuing mimeographed bulletins in order to make its results available to the public a brief summary of the results of the work. The following bulletins are completed and copies can be obtained free from the state geologist:

1. Coal beds in Cambria county, Pa.
2. Coal beds in Greene county, Pa.
3. Coal reserves in Greene county, Pa.
4. Coal beds in Washington county, Pa.
5. Coal reserves in Washington county, Pa.
6. Magnesite in Pennsylvania.
7. Geologic structure of Greensburg quadrangle, Pa.
8. Coal beds in Allegheny county, Pa.
9. Coal reserves in Allegheny county, Pa.
10. Coal beds in Fayette county, Pa.
11. Coal reserves in Fayette county, Pa.
12. Coal beds in Westmoreland county, Pa.
13. Coal reserves in Westmoreland county, Pa.
14. Coal beds in Indiana county, Pa.
15. Coal reserves in Indiana county, Pa.
16. Coal beds in Armstrong county, Pa.
17. Coal reserves in Armstrong county, Pa.
18. White clay deposits in Saylorsburg, Monroe county, Pa.
19. Coal beds in Elk county, Pa.
20. Coal beds in Jefferson county, Pa.
21. Coal reserves in Somerset county, Pa.
22. Coal reserves in Cambria county, Pa.
23. White clay deposits in central Pennsylvania.
24. Coal beds in Butler county, Pa.
25. Pyrite from Bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania.
26. Coal beds in Clarion county, Pa.
27. Coal beds in Center, Cameron, Clinton and Lycoming counties, Pa.
28. New oil pool at Tidioute and gas pools near Corry and Meadville, Pa.
29. Coal beds in Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Forest, Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga and Bradford counties, Pa.
30. Coal reserves in Clearfield county, Pa.
31. Bituminous coal reserves in Beaver [illegible]
32. Coal beds in Lawrence county, Pa.
33. Oil Fields Rejuvenated.
34. Coal beds in Beaver county, Pa.
35. Potash Values in Tioga county, Pa.
36. Rock Salt in Pennsylvania.

The following report is now ready: Oil and Gas Fields of Pennsylvania, Volume I, Introduction.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY PLANS $10,000,000 PLANT AT ST. PAUL

ST PAUL, Jan. 8.—Plans to establish a large plant in St. Paul for manufacture of automobiles and gracters were announced today by representatives of the Ford Motor Company. The Ford company completed purchase of 167 acres of land on the Mississippi River immediately adjacent to the government dam at a cost of $1,000,000 for the site for the plant.

Application has been made to the federal government for the power rights and a dam, but if this is denied the company will erect a plant to be operated entirely by steam, the announcement said. If a water power rights are granted it is planned to build a $10,000,000 plant to employ between 14,000 and 15,000 men, according to the Ford announcement. It will be on a somewhat smaller scale if the power rights are denied.

GIFT FOR JOHN KECK

Jamison Coke Company Official Presented With Rocker.

John L. Keck, who for two years was superintendent of the plant of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company, at Bannastown, was presented by the employes with a beautiful rocking-chair.

Mr. Keck took charge of the new Jamison mine near Uniontown the first of the year.

J. L. Feather in Hospital.

James L. Feather, well-known Uniontown resident, is in the hospital of that city, suffering from an infection of the hand.

1,950 FATALITIES IN COAL MINES OF U. S. LAST YEAR

Continued from Page One.

of such investigations have been made known to the mining companies, to the miners themselves, and to all persons interested in the prevention of mine accidents. Yet in the face of what would seem to be adequate knowledge of the subjects, and sometimes apparently in spite of intelligent precautions, an explosion occurs, causing the loss of many lives and bringing destruction to mining property.

"Unfortunate as these explosions undoubtedly are, because of the great loss of life and property which they cause, it should not be presumed that their prevention offers the largest field for materially reducing the annual loss of life in the coal mines. Less than 10 per cent of all mine fatalities are caused by explosions of gas and dust; nearly 50 per cent result from falls of rock and coal. The sudden loss of many lives in a single explosion focusses public attention on this phase of the mine-accident problem, and no one would willingly suggest lessening of the efforts that are being made to eliminate the losses in life and property that result from this cause. Nevertheless, without minimizing in any way the hazards due to gas and dust in the mines, by far the largest field for reducing the death rate in coal mines lies in the prevention of deaths from falls of rock and coal. Such accidents usually claim their victims one or two at a time; they are attended by none of the spectacular features that characterize a large explosion. But it is always found, at the end of each year, that, if falls of roof and coal could have been eliminated, nearly half of the lives lost in mine accidents could have been saved.

"During the past 11 months falls of rock and coal have resulted in the death of 787 men. This indicates a death rate of 1.930 per million tons, as compared with 2.012 for 1921. An examination of mining records over a long period of years discloses little if any improvement in the record of this class of mine accidents. For this lack of improvement it is perhaps fair to place the larger part of the responsibility upon the miners themselves. They are continually at the working place where most of the falls occur, and are best able to observe the conditions under which they work and to tell when rocks should be taken down or additional props put up. A miner's natural desire, however, to increase his earnings through larger tonnage, and his disinclination to take down a rock or put a prop in place when needed have been the cause of many needless deaths and injuries in coal mines. Perhaps the only remedy for this situation under present industrial conditions is a continuous campaign of education among the miners and a rigid enforcement of safety measures by mining companies and their foremen.

"In the past year there has been a gratifying reduction in accidents caused by powder and other explosives, the rate having declined from 0.300 to 0.211 per million tons. This class of accidents usually results in about six per cent of all fatal accidents in the mines. Haulage accidents normally cause about 17 per cent of the fatalities and the rate from this group during the past year was 0.711 per million tons, as against 0.567 in 1921. Electricity causes only from three to four per cent of the fatalities at the mines, the actual number of deaths varying from 75 to 90 each year. The rate for this group was 0.158 a year ago, while for 1922 it was 0.169. The rate for all classes of accidents in 1922 is estimated at 4.277 per million tons, as compared with 3.896 in 1921."

Won't Recognize "One Big Union."

The "one big union" idea among railroad men, as represented by the United Association of Railway Employes of North America, the successor to the organization which called a switchmen's strike in 1920, has no standing, so far as the United States Railroad Labor Board is concerned.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, January 6, 1923.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators.	Address.
		MERCHANT OVENS.	
48	48 Adah	Westmd.-Fayette Coke Co...	Greensburg
293	240 Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
200	200 Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
142	100 American 1	American Coke Corporation.	Pittsburg
240	210 American 2	American Coke Corporation.	Pittsburg
50	... Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	100 Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	10 Champion	Champion C'ville Coke Co...	Uniontown
257	... Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
118	104 Crystal	Hoods Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
230	150 Dunbo	Keystone Coal & Coke Co...	Pittsburg
402	240 Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	... Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
100	30 Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
152	80 Eleanor	Stern Coal & Coke Co...	Uniontown
37	31 Foster	U-S Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
119	119 Garwood	Genuine C'ville Coke Co...	Uniontown
58	... Genuine	Genuine C'ville Coke Co...	Uniontown
200	60 Griffin No. 1	Jamison Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
196	192 Griffin No. 2	Jamison Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	150 Herbert	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co...	Pittsburg
45	20 Hillside	H. Culmerville Coke Co.	Connellsville
62	... Hill Top	James M. Hoover	Mechanicstown
104	90 Hoover	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
58	58 Hope	Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
153	145 Hustead	Hoods Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	260 Isabella	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	... Junior	Union Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
140	86 Katherine	Allerton Coal Fuel Co.	Labelle
200	100 Labelle	Atlas Coke Co.	Revel
200	... Lafayette	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
30	30 Leon	Allerton Coal & Coke Co...	Scottdale
400	225 Lincoln	The Butler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	... Little Gem	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	... Low Phos	Cluserne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
31	20 Luzerne	Southern C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
64	60 Marion	Shawsen Coke Co.	Uniontown
301	178 Mt. Hope	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
150	75 Old Home	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
202	166 Puritan P & P	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
76	... Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	30 Puritan No. 5	Polonia Coal Co.	Pittsburg
101	... Poland	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Clarion
120	72 Rich Hill	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
275	... Royal	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
15	15 Russell	H. H. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
20	20 Sackett	Bourne-Fuller Coke Co.	Uniontown
278	208 Searight	Shamrock Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	195 Shamrock	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	130 Sterling	Thompson C'ville Coke Co...	Pittsburg
400	160 Thompson 2	Bolivia Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	208 Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co...	Uniontown
221	212 Tower Hill 2	Kyrene Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
42	20 Virgie	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
500	66 Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
500	215 Washington 2	Winners Coal & C. Co.	Uniontown
60	60 Winners	Yukon Coke Co.	Uniontown
56	36 Yukon		
10,327	5,965		
		FURNACE OVENS	
400	400 Abeta	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Abeta, Fay. Co.
100	... Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	... Brier Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brier Hill
420	... Bullington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	460 Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	156 Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	151 Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	... Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	... Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	... Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
302	161 Gener	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, Ohio
469	... Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
515	... Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	... Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, O.
30	... Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
480	224 Orient	American Coke Corporation.	Uniontown
400	264 Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
150	... Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
190	320 Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Redstone
6,598	2,886		

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COKE TRADE OF 1922.

The Weekly Courier's Annual Review of the Coke Trade of the Connellsville Region presents facts and figures relative to our chief industry during the past year which will no doubt be surprising to persons who have not kept in close touch with the course of events.

The strike which harassed the trade for seven months out of the twelve, and caused serious and prolonged curtailment of production, attracted so much public attention that the progress the region was making in the direction of a recovery from the Great Depression of 1921 was not noted except by those intimately associated with the trade. For this reason the information contained in the review will be gladly welcomed by the public generally as proof that the beehive coking industry has successfully passed through two successive years which have tested it more severely than any other period in the region's history.

During 1921 the long-drawn out process of post-war depression so reduced the operation of coking plants that less than seven per cent of the ovens were making coke for several months during the summer, and for the remainder of the year activity never exceeded 22 per cent When the statistics of the year were compiled it was shown that 1921 produced less coke than had been made in any one year since 1886 and the gross value of the product to the producers was the lowest since 1898. During the first three months of 1922 only partial recovery was made from the disastrous year preceding, but, there were encouraging signs that better conditions were not far distant. Just as these promises gave indications of being realized the coal strike cast its withering blight over industry, and the sympathy walkout of the coke workers extinguished the fires in more than half the ovens in the region.

Throughout the summer the region operated from 15 to 20 per cent of its capacity under all the handicaps, hindrances and discouragements which accompany conflicts between employers and employes, but without losing any of the gains that were made from week to week and never at any time dropping to the low level of production during the corresponding weeks of 1921. Slowly and steadily the volume of production increased until late in October it surpassed the best week of the year, which had been recorded coincident with the onset of the strike. During the last two months of the year regional tonnage grew constantly until the weekly average of 1920 was exceeded in December and the year closed with the trade in a stronger position, and with prices higher, than for two years past.

The output of the year was 5,675,300 tons, an increase of 2,102,580 tons, or 58.8 per cent, and the gross value of the coke shipped to market reached $40,576,250, a gain of $26,436,511, or 179 per cent, over 1921.

The year thus became a conspicuous one in the history of the region. It was one of three in which the annual increase in value of product alone exceeded $40,000,000, and one of four in which the average price was above $6.00 per ton. The output was less than 50 per cent of the annual average for the past 12 years, and only 25 per cent of that of 1916, the banner year in production, but the significance of the year's achievements does not lie wholly in the enlarged output or its enhanced value.

The fact that the region proved its vitality and powers of endurance and demonstrated its ability to "come back" after having undergone the gruelling of unparalleled depression followed so quickly by a stubborn strike, is the outstanding feature of the most eventful period in the region's history. Well may the operators feel encouraged to face the new year with courage, confidence and hope that, no matter if they have lost supremacy in the matter of producing the largest part of metallurgical fuel, which position they sustained until the extraordinary expansion of the by-product oven in 1919, the beehive industry is still an important factor in such production.

Harrison G. Blackburn, who during 48 years of faithful service for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company never reported late once, not only won his right to retirement on a pension, but he won the gratitude of every young man who is on the lookout for an example worthily to be followed in shaping his own career.

It is now France's turn to show which nation can be the most stubborn.

The progress of the Poplar Grove mine fire seems to provide an answer to the historic inquiry, "Why did the hen cross the road?"

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GOVERNOR SPROUL'S ADMINISTRATION.

During the administration of Governor William C. Sproul, which ended today, no attempt was made by organized publicity or otherwise to draw attention to the things that were being accomplished in the direction of better and more efficient conduct of public affairs. Governor Sproul was intent upon carrying out the pledges he made four years ago when he entered upon his office as chief executive and worked quietly and faithfully as the servant of the people of the state. Now that his labors as such have been concluded, it is becoming to note some of the things he did and in the achievement of which both he and the citizenry of the state can take a pardonable pride. Among the outstanding accomplishments of the Sproul administration were:

The re-organization of Pennsylvania's school system and placing it in the first rank by increasing teachers' salaries and qualifications, improving facilities, assuring attendance, consolidating schools for rural pupils, practically doubling the state's contributions to school costs and building the most complete school organization in the nation.

Built over 1,800 miles of concrete highways, 1,000 miles of other permanent highways, constructed over 800 modern highway bridges, conducted the greatest plan of public road improvement ever undertaken, freed every mile of toll road on state highway routes, organized county and township highway construction units, and made the Pennsylvania State Highway Department concededly the most complete organization of the kind.

Carried out a constructive program involving more than $120,000,000 in highways and $10,000,000 in other undertakings, or more than had been expended in permanent work in 100 years in the state's history, without any charge of favoritism or mis-appropriation.

Increased the inventory of the state's property, if permanent state highways be included, three-fold in four years.

Secured cooperation of railroads in eliminating over 100 dangerous grade crossings.

Placed Pennsylvania on record early for equal suffrage and adapted our laws and governmental operations to the new conditions.

Re-organized the National Guard of Pennsylvania and preserved the splendid traditions of the old guard and the 28th Division and secured for them equipment of the highest efficiency; doubled the area of Mt. Gretna Military Reservation and made permanent improvements which make it one of the finest military posts in America; many armories built and others improved. Did away with governors' staff and honorary colonels.

Re-organized and recruited the State Police to a new plane of morale and excellence; established a bureau to help the municipalities and counties in law enforcement and the apprehension of criminals.

Maintained good order throughout a long series of industrial disturbances of the first magnitude.

Broadened our workmen's compensation laws to a high standard of liberality and usefulness.

Established the Bureau of Rehabilitation which has fitted hundreds of our industrial cripples for useful occupations.

Maintained and developed to a higher position of value the life-saving and health protecting agencies of the state, bringing about the lowest death rate in our history.

Re-organized the Department of Agriculture and established valuable adjuncts which have been most helpful to Pennsylvania's farmers.

Established the Welfare Department to take over the loosely-joined boards and commissions in charge of the penal, charitable and philanthropic institutions of the state and have taken a long step toward systematizing, simplifying and bettering conditions affecting these divisions of the public work.

Abolished useless boards and sinecures.

Organized efficient forest protection and in the most perilous season in a generation was successful in preventing disastrous forest fires.

Strengthened the laws and improved the facilities for the propagation and protection of fish and game.

Re-organized the Banking and Insurance departments and placed them upon a basis of strict business management.

Maintained state institutions at a high standard through most difficult conditions known in a generation.

Advanced constitutional reform by the studies of the fundamental law made by the Commission upon Constitutional Revision and Amendment.

Secured the passage of state tax laws which will provide adequate revenue for the state government.

These and other accomplishments, all to the credit of Governor Sproul's administration, form a record of advancement which give him an important place among the many capable men who have served as chief executive and aided in bringing to Pennsylvania still greater distinction as the Imperial Commonwealth.

If all the host of prophets of better times in 1923 get down to business for the purpose of making real prosperity, their predictions will be more certain to be fulfilled.

As coke is made to burn the makers are not averse to having users of anthracite burn up some money in securing a supply to keep the base burners burning.

PUBLIC MUST AROUSE ITSELF.

Citizens who have an intelligent concern in the things which make for the preservation of our fundamental institutions will find much in the last message of Governor William C. Sproul to enlist their interest and attention. But none, perhaps of more pertinent or timely application than his observations concerning the growing disrespect for the law and indifference to its enforcement.

In referring to the prohibition enforcement laws, federal and state, he notes that "our law has worked very well where local prosecuting officers are in sympathy with it." Of the general effect of the efforts to secure its enforcement he is obliged to admit the unpleasant truth that "in all sections, however, convictions have been most difficult to secure and public sentiment seems strangely inert and indifferent."

"This," Governor Sproul solemnly warns, "is a most discouraging and dangerous situation. Disregard for any law and especially for a constitutional provision, is particularly menacing in a free land. Finding it easy to evade one law, the thoughtless and wicked will become bolder in their contempt for others. Bootlegging has become a business of astounding proportions and undoubtedly much of the banditry and other crimes which are now harassing the country have their genesis in the school of outlawry fostered by the illegal trade in intoxicants. We are rearing a fine brood of criminals which it will require stern measures to suppress."

Lamenting the fact that "the law hasn't been effective and is becoming more and more a matter of political disagreement," Governor Sproul declines to give support to the view that there should be an abject surrender to the forces and elements whose selfish interests are combining to make enforcement still more unpopular or more difficult. Instead, the retiring chief executive very clearly re-states his attitude with respect to the duty of officials and the public with respect to all laws in general and the prohibition laws in particular.

"The only way out that is now in sight," he declares, "is a careful and conscientious enforcement of the law by the authorities, under severe penalties for disregard of duty upon the part of officials, and an awakened public appreciation of the peril by our people which will make law breaking disreputable. Until the sentiment of the people earnestly supports the 'dry laws' their enforcement will be extremely difficult and their general effect more harmful than beneficial."

The same is true of the law against burglary, arson or murder. If these offenses are condoned or winked at as generally as are the offenses against the 18th Amendment, and prosecuting officers, courts and juries continue to be as lax and indifferent in the discharge of their duties as they have been with respect to bootlegging and its allied crimes, and public sentiment remains as heedless of the consequences as it has been, that condition will presently exist where all law and authority will be flouted with arrogant impunity, and the very foundations of the republic will be overthrown.

Every unpunished offense against the prohibition laws invites and encourages offenses against all other laws. If there is to be a halt in this rebellion against the established order—*for it is nothing less than rebellion*—the public must arose itself to the menacing danger before it is too late.

REDUCING AUTOMOBILE HAZARDS

The State Highway Department did its full share during 1922 in the campaign to eliminate the menace of drunken and incompetent drivers of automobiles. In every case where the clerks of the county courts certified the conviction of persons for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquors the department promptly revoked the license and listed the offenders as ineligible for license for a year from the date of the cancellation.

During the year there were 207 revocations for various violations of the automobile code, or 104 more than in 1921 when 203 drivers lost their license and 184 of whom were blacklisted for a year.

The revocations in 1922 included 253 for driving while intoxicated as against 175 for the same offense in 1921. Fifteen drivers used the wrong registration plates, four drivers were under the prescribed age, one had been convicted of voluntary manslaughter, four for reckless driving, seven driving without consent of the owner, 13 as illegal common carriers, three for violation of laws, four for failure to stop after striking other vehicles or pedestrains, two for physical incapacity, and one for excess weight of vehicle.

Of the foregoing 175 were blacklisted for intoxication, two for not rendering assistance, three for reckless driving, 18 for driving without consent, two for overloaded trucks and two for manslaughter.

It is well-known that the foregoing represent but a very inconsiderable part of the number of offenses committed under the groups named. It is a matter of common knowledge that scores of violations of the automobile code are committed every day and the violators escape arrest and conviction. It is not possible to so completely police the highways that every intoxicated or reckless driver can be apprehended. Furthermore, there is a pronounced disinclination on the part of other drivers to report violations coming under their notice, hence comparatively few of the offenders are haled into the courts.

If the hazards of highway travel are to be reduced there must be more complete cooperation of drivers with the officers of the law and every possible assistance given in apprehending those who disregard the rights of other travelers and their own responsibility under the law. Every case of violation coming under the observation of an automobile driver or other citizen should be promptly reported.

Abe Martin



"If I wuz big enough I'd wear th' pajamas a clerk sold my wife I'd beat up on him, that is, if I could squeeze through th' store door," said Lafe Bird this mornin'.

A willin' worker wouldn' be so bad if he didn' whistle.

Th' rich we allus have, but not with us.

Excited over football all through October an' November, an' basketball from then on, th' only time a college student has t' think of his lessons is durin' th' summer vacation.

Show girls seem t' be gittin' so they can't bear t' wear anything next t' th' skin.

Who remembers when gasoline didn have a first name?

"One good thing about bobbed hair is that you don't look any worse when you first wake up than you do any time," says Miss Tawter Apple.

Some folks brighten up an' seem t' feel fifty per cent better after they say somethin' mean.

Love may be blind, but it's there with the touch.

It don't look much like they'd ever fetch Clara Phillips, for she's had plenty o' time t' git her ear repainted an' her tool chest checked.

Mrs. Eb. Nugent has a letter from her *son sayin'* he's goin' t' saw out just as soon as there's enough prisoners for a quartet.

We don't know which would go t' th' wall first without th' other—Rockefeller or Ford.

Many a criminal'll git a pardon this fall that *really ought* t' git a box o' nickel cigars.

In case of conviction the State Highway Department can be depended upon to enforce the law with respect to revocation of license in addition to the penalty inflicted by the courts. To the extent that the courts are placed in position to mete out justice to the "speed nuts" and other types of irresponsibles, will there be reduction in the avoidable dangers of automobiling.

Every Citizen a Sentinel; Every Home a Sentry Box!

Representative Frank L. Greene Of Vermont.

Civic liberty was born at the fireside, was reared and made strong by experience in local self-government, and forever renewed itself in successive generations of men and women who did not expect the nation's government to do for them what they ought to do for themselves at home. This American experiment in civics was originally meant to be a popular government, deriving its just powers from the consent of the "governed," proceeding from the countless hearthstones of the land to Washington, and not descending from Washington upon the hearthstones. The sturdy old idea of a sturdy old generation was that that was the best government that governed least and still maintained a healthy social order. Faithful to that policy, free government in America waxed and prospered for many years.

But nowadays a misguided public interest is persistently uprooting the local self-government that has bred strong men and women for the conduct of national affairs. It is centralizing the government in well-night innumerable bureaus and commissions at Washington, and through one device and another of paternalism is *seducing the ancient spirit of* independence and self-reliance among our people, gradually bringing them to be dependent upon the will and favor of politicians in the national capital and implanting in them an ever-growing sense of irresponsibility and ease that can, in the end, but breed a generation of parasites and helpless dependents with whom no so-called free government could either actually govern or be free.

Every citizen a sentinel! It is time to rouse the multitude to an understanding of the danger that confronts them and their children and their children's children. These paternalistic devices now being introduced to a people whose forebears would have indignantly repelled the attempt to pauperize them, are but the vain inventions of political doctors who are desperately struggling to dose a few more flickers of life into the decaying civic institutions and social order of lands across the sea. *They are desperate Old World* attempts to keep an outraged multitude quiet yet a little while longer. They are old world remedies brought over here to cure a country that isn't sick.

Every home a sentry box! Let us highly resolve to restore the old balance of power between the states and the federal government in every respect consistent with national integrity and safety. Let us restore to the fullest practical measure the old spirit and policy of local self-government among our people. Let us bend our energies as far as may be upon the idea of developing the strength of the nation through the nursery of the home and the home community. The government at Washington can never be any stronger than the homes it comes out of. Let us maintain all the government we can at home, where we can keep our eyes on it.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURAGE.

It must be conceded, even by his most bitter and partisan critics, that President Harding has the quality of courage in high degree and that he does not hesitate to exercise it when the situations by which he is confronted require decisive action.

His veto of the Bursum Pensi... Bill is the most recent of several occasions when he has thus acted and, as he conscientiously believes, in the public interest.

This measure failed to receive executive approval for reasons President Harding has set forth so frankly and clearly that they cannot be misunderstood. They ought also to appeal with equal force to every person who takes the time to become informed as to the scope, intent and objectionable character of the measure.

The bill provides that after June 27, 1915 "any marriage or cohabitation for two years prior to a Civil War veteran's death" shall make the widow the beneficiary of a pension of $50 per month for the remainder of her life. This would extend for 10 years the marriage period as provided by existing pension laws and afford women, with long expectancy of life an opportunity to become the wives of veterans who, at most, have but a few more years to live, and thereby add to the pension rolls persons who had no shadow of right, except that conferred by unwise legislation, to become beneficiaries of the nation's bounty.

These "loose provisions for pensioning widows," as the President terms them, alone make it so objectionable that he was not at all backward in stating his reasons for withholding his approval. One very cogent reason is that the proposed act would require an additional expenditure of $108,000,000 annually, a fact which leads the President to predict that "with such a precedent established the ultimate pension outlay in the half century before us will exceed $50,000,000,000."

"The act," says President Harding, "makes no pretense of new considerations for the needy or dependent, no new generosity for the veteran wards of the nation; it is an outright bestowal upon the government's pension rolls, with a heedlessness for the government's financial problems which is a discouragement to every effort to reduce expenditures and thereby relieve the federal burdens of taxation."

It has long been popularly supposed that vetoing pension legislation was one thing a president dare not do, because of the political effect of what would be construed as an act of unfriendliness toward old soldiers, no matter what were the provisions of the unapproved bill.

In the case of the Bursum bill, which is not in reality a soldier's pension measure but a generous bestowal on women who in no sense shared with the veterans the hardships and sacrifices of the war, old soldiers will themselves recognize that it goes far beyond the purpose and intent of the wellknown policy of the government to compensate liberally the actual and real defenders of the nation. They will, therefore, concur with, rather than place blame upon, President Harding in the conclusion which he courageously stated in these words:

"Frankly I do not recognize any public obligation to pension women who now, nearly 60 years after the Civil War, become the wives of veterans of that war."

COUNTY ROAD AND BRIDGE EXPENDITURES IN 1922.

Through the carefully prepared report of County Road Engineer Clemmer the county commissioners and taxpayers have very complete and detailed information as to the operations of the Fayette County Road and Bridge Department during the past year. More informing, in fact, than at any previous time since highway improvement began in the county.

The gross expenditures on account of maintenance and new construction during the year were $307,224.03. From this amount there were deductions for credits from various sources amounting to $26,747.25, leaving the direct cost $280,576.78. The expenditures on the roads totalled $264,679.26, of which $25,866.66 was for maintenance and $178,812.60 for new construction. On account of bridges $58,-199.71 was expended. $14,823.57 for maintenance and $43,300.14 for construction. Of the latter item the reconstruction of the bridge over the Yough absorbed $35,323.49.

Considerable work was done by the department for the county outside of highways and bridges, including repairs to the boiler house at the court house, $4,544.68; repairs to the court house, $1,031.27; county home, $36.68, and the Uniontown City Hospital road, $2,161.48, for all of which the department was reimbursed.

The showing made by the report is highly creditable in every respect. It plainly reveals the fact that the department is being administered with care and with a view to obtaining full value for every dollar expended, and that the records are being so kept that the actual cost of every item and every section of road and every bridge is easily ascertained. It shows, too, to what importance this department of the county has attained. The information furnished by the report is, therefore, of very great value to the commissioners and of no less interest to the taxpayers who have the right to know just how and where road funds are being expended.

If people in the homes do their full duty to the public and their neighbors there is no reason why 1923's record of contagious diseases in the city shall not be better than that of 1922.

Having burned up considerable money in buying Christmas trees the process will be completed, and wise precautions taken to prevent the spreading of new plant pests, by burning the trees.

No doubt Movie Director Hays is beginning to long for the quiet and peaceful days when he was director of the destinies of the Republican party, or big boss of the Post Office Department.

BETTER BUSINESS METHODS IN THE CHURCHES.

That the application of better business methods in the conduct of the finances of churches is producing good results, is becoming manifest in the annual reports now being submitted to the congregations. The benefit derived accrues not only to the churches as organizations but to the members as individuals.

Time was, and not very far distant, when facing a deficit was the chronic condition of churches. Being without systematic methods in giving the membership drifted from year to year, trusting more to Providence than realizing their own obligations to provide for both the business necessities and the missionary and benevolent activities of their organization. As a result of this haphazard policy churches were frequently delinquent in payment of their pastors' salaries and other items of current expense. The custom of "special effort" days had to be resorted to for the purpose of raising money for missions and related causes, in response to which a small percentage of the membership contributed fairly freely and the larger percentage contributed little if at all.

During recent years there has been a decided change in the attitude of church members with respect to the support of their particular organization and the extension and expansion of the denomination of which it is a part. Slowly, perhaps, but none the less certainly, church members have been brought to understand that they have just as definite an obligation to aid in the support of their church and its affiliated activities as they have to aid in the support of the government and the schools. Recognition of this obligation has resulted in the adoption of a systematic plan of contributing to the churches, either in payment of a pledge for a specific amount each week, monthly or quarterly, or setting aside a definite sum for the purpose and paying it in installments at regular intervals.

The fruit of this plan of giving is that a larger percentage of members are regular givers and the amount given averages higher per member than when the whole matter of church support was left to the voluntary action of a part of the membership. Churches no longer struggle under the burden of an annual deficit which must eventually be met by a few of the more generous contributors while others equally able to give evade paying their full share. Instead, ample funds are now being made available to conduct the affairs of churches on a business-like basis, including the prompt payment of all items of expense and the appropriation of liberal amounts to missions, education, benevolences and other purposes, and closing the church year with a balance in the treasury.

A very striking example of the operation of the modern methods of church business administration is shown by the report of the Trinity Lutheran Church which during the last fiscal year raised $22,022.86 and disbursed $22,941.37, closing the year with a balance of $3,410.73 in the several treasuries.

In a general way the same is true of practically every church in the city. To the extent that it is not true, it will doubtless be found that the membership has not fully awakened to a sense of the obligations and privileges of stewardship, or realized the importance of the church serving as a model business enterprise just as it should be the exemplar of all that is best in the life of the community.

Ku Klux Un-American

Washington Herald.

One of the elements of our population frankly scheduled for suppression and exclusion by the self-exalted Ku Klux Klan is the Jew.

The masked and sheeted warriors generously admit that the Jew is white, but of course he is neither Gentile nor Anglo-Saxon. Incidentally, the so-called Anglo-Saxon is himself a mixed breed, as the name tells.

The Jew is ever the best of "Christians"—knowing, on occasion, the wisdom of non resistance and of drawing the wider circle which includes him and his momentary enemy.

Read the comprehensive constitutional Americanism expressed last Saturday in the Sermon of Rabbi de Sola Pool, of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue:

"As Jews, who have throughout all our history in America served and loved America, we scorn to defend ourselves from the religious bigotry of the Ku Klux Klan.

"But as American citizens we rally to a man to the defense of our country against those who would undermine the basic principles of liberty, equality and justice on which this republic is reared.

"As citizens we hold fast to our constitutional guarantees of due process of law, public trial by an impartial jury and the prohibition of cruel and unusual punishments

"It is as citizens and not as Jews that we maintain the right of all persons, born or naturalized in the United States, to their right of citizenship irrespective of race or color."

The self-deluded bigots of the Ku Klux Klan should hear from the mouth of this religiously American *Rabbi the fundamental teachings of* that very Americanism which these misguided zealots are sworn to uphold and defend and which their very "Anglo-Saxon Christianity" should really cherish and illustrate.

If, as one result of Ku Klux stupidities, the Catholic, the Jew, the Negro—as good Americans—will accept the fellowship of threatened persecution and will come closer together, with malice toward none but in greater mutual good will, then the members of the Ku Klux Klan must duly recognize themselves as the only remaining menace to America and Americanism.

If you want to keep pace with the latest lads why not adopt the formula, "day by day, in every way, I am going to be a better and better citizen."

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1883.

The Yough river was ice bound this week.

G. W. Foust of Dawson, will serve on the next United States court jury.

Wilhelm Darr has his right hand mashed while working in the Baltimore & Ohio shops.

Fred. Martin of Greenfield, Washington county, and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller of Canal Dover, O. are married by Esquire Henry Page.

Rev. A. R. Rankin, former pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, has a finger cut off in a cutting machine at his home near Murraysville.

A son of John H. Hallhill who had a foot crushed by a lorry at Moyer about three weeks ago, dies after an unsuccessful attempt to save the foot.

C. A. Norton, bookkeeper at the mammoth department store of John D. Frisbee, resigns to take a similar position in the office of the Columbia Oil Company at Bradford.

Miss Ellen Ball is confined to her home with injuries received from a fall which results when her foot catches on the hinge of a cellar door while she is walking in Pittsburg street.

Minnie, daughter of Edwin Bender, is dangerously ill at the residence of her father.

T. F. Cummings and Miss Lizzie Campbell, both of Scottdale, are married at that place.

George B. Murtland of Lower Tyrone township and Miss L. A. Smith of Uniontown, are married by Rev. R. C. Morgan.

Frank Wilhelm Johnson and Miss Ulrika Petterson, both of New Haven, are married by Rev. R. C. Morgan.

Joseph Newmyer dies at his home at Dawson. He was the father of P. S Newmyer of Dawson.

David Lankey and Miss Levada Forsythe, daughter of Henry Forsythe, both of Layton, are married.

Mrs. Sarah R. Miller, 87, of Dunbar township, dies.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 10, shows a total of 26,379 in the region of which 25,473 are in blast and 906 idle, with a total estimated production of 286,870 tons.

The coke output of the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville regions for 1902 aggregated 14,138,746 tons. It sold at a wide range of from $1.75 to $15 per ton but a careful estimate of the average price places it at $2.87 per ton at which rate the gross revenue of the region is $23,598,714.

The new church of St. Paul's congregation at Pleasant Unity is dedicated.

Mrs. M. Hurd, in charge of the Postal Telegraph Company's office here for several months, is transferred to New Castle and is succeeded by Miss Ryan.

W. E. DeBolt, of the firm of Campbell & DeBolt, grocers, sells his interest to W. E. Barnett.

Eli Galley dies at his home at Dawson.

Mrs. Elizabeth Soisson King, wife of Hugh King, dies at her South Prospect street home.

Mrs. Henry G. Bungard, 30 years old, dies at her Normalville home.

Rev. Simon Fulton, 65, dies at his Saltlick township home.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Palmer announce the marriage of their daughter, Lena Maude, to Anthony Banning Long.

Harry Swink is injured in the Pennsville Coke Company's pit when he is struck on the head and shoulders by a pit post.

William Whalen and Miss Cora Donsmore, both of Mount Braddock, are married.

Mrs. Anna Kate Coughenour, 38 years old, wife of Henry Coughenour, dies at her home in Connellsville township.

Julia Agnes Adams, 58 years old, widow of Thomas S. Adams, dies.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending January 4, shows a total of 38,844 ovens in the region of which 32,940 are in blast and 5,904 idle, with a total estimated production of 384,234 tons.

Marion R. Robinson, Baltimore & Ohio brakeman out of Connellsville, is killed in the Sand Patch tunnel when he slips on the wet surface of a box car and falls between two cars.

William Woods, 25, of Mount Braddock, is electrocuted in the mine of the Johnston Fuel Company at Percy when he attempts to change live wires on a motor.

Miss Blanche Madigan and Aloysius Coll are married at the Immaculate Conception Church.

Martin Wiltrout of Mount Pleasant, a Baltimore & Ohio freight conductor, is injured when several freight cars are derailed at the Jimtown branch and he is thrown from them.

A. O. Bixler, city clerk, receives a consignment of 15 eggs by parcel post and there wasn't a crack in any of them. They were sent from Owensdale.

A rush of orders gives Boyts-Porter & Company extra work and the plant is now running on night turn.

Mrs. Fannie Bloeser Whipkey, 41 years old, wife of George W. Whipkey, dies at her Highland avenue home.

Mrs. Mary Jane Brown, 52 years old, of Confluence, dies at the home of her daughter, Mrs Fannie Trautle in Cedar avenue.

Mrs. Abbie Alice Hoover, 24 years old, wife of Roy Hoover, dies.

Mike Ustik of Juniata, is admitted to the Cottage State Hospital with a broken leg as the result of a mine accident.

A teachers' institute is held at the Johnson school at Moyer.

Reopening services of the United Brethren Church which has been closed for some time for repairs, are held.

Upon recommendation of Stanley P. Ashe, superintendent, school board votes to include manual training and domestic science in the city schools.

Zephenia Wolfe of Smithton and Yazella William of Star Junction, elope to Cumberland and are married.

C. J. Loomis of Connellsville, files suit in Uniontown against the Fayette County Gas Company for injuries received in the McCrory fire.

Invitations are issued for the marriage of Miss Mary Jane Henry of Washington and Ralph Robert Dunn of Vanderbilt, to take place on January 29.

Phillip Luce, 74 years old, dies on his farm at Perrypolis.

Frank Potter, a crippled machinist and inventor, is robbed of $72 when he is attacked by two unidentified men at his North Alley home.

Births in the borough during 1912 exceeded deaths by 117, there being 389 of the former and 192 of the latter.

Elizabeth Straub, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Straub, is ill of typhoid fever.

The will of Mrs. Lida W. Markle probated in Uniontown, provides for financial assistance in the building of the new First Presbyterian Church of Connellsville. The amount is $500.

The year just closed had its share of prosperity for the First Baptist Church, or for its members, as the raising of $12,000 attests.

The French invasion of the Ruhr Valley will soon be entitled to classification with Patti's "last tour."

From the standpoint of receipts the police department made a "fine" record last year.

Prize Winners in Seventh Fayette County Farm Show

Yellow dent corn, 10-ear exhibit—First, E. H. Rider, Smithfield; second, Isaiah Cover, Smithfield; third, C. W. Porter, East Millsboro.

White dent corn, 10-ear exhibit—First, Isaiah Cover, Smithfield; second, E. H. Arnold, Vanderbilt.

Popcorn—First; Jacob Cover, Smithfield; second, H. Malcolm Burchinal, Gans.

Sweet corn—First, Isaiah Cover, Smithfield.

Utility corn class, 30-ear exhibit—First H. M. Burchinal, Gans; John Ollieland, Smock; third, E. H. Rider, Smithfield.

Winter wheat—First, A. M. Kendall, East Millsboro; second, J. S. Lyons, Cheat Haven; third, F. J. Martin, Masontown.

Spring wheat—Second, N. B. Custead, Oliphant Furnace.

Clover—First and second, William Thompson.

Alfalfa—Paul Allen, Vanderbilt, first.

Oats—First F. J. Martin, Masontown; second, J. S. Lyons, Cheat Haven; third, C. W. Porter, East Millsboro.

Rye—William Thompson first.

Buckwheat—First, J. P. Gleason.

Potatoes, white skin—First, Sarah Porter, East Millsboro; second, C. W. Porter East Millsboro; third, H. M. Burchinal Gans.

Potatoes, red skin—O. J. Emery, Cheat Haven, first; C. A. Stark, Vanderbilt, second.

Potatoes, peck exhibit—First, C. W. Porter, East Millsboro; second S. Porter, East Millsboro; third, Joel Strong, Upper Middletown.

Pointoes, red skin, peck exhibit—C. H. Gleason, third.

Grand champion peck of potatoes—C.W. Porter, East Millsboro.

Grand champion half peck wheat—A. M. Kendall.

Grand champion 10-ears of corn—E. H. Rider Smithfield.

Grand champion 30-ear of corn, utility class—H. M. Burchinal, Gans.

Apples—First, second and third, E. E. Arnold, Vanderbilt.

Wool, fine—First, W. L. Wood, Fayette City; second, E. E. Guesman, Braznell; third, J. C. Blaney, Smock.

Wool coarse—First, second and third, W. M. Thompson.

Competitive Grange exhibit—Union Grange, Uniontown, first; Morning Star Grange, Perryopolis second.

Kentucky speck corn — First, Charles Gleason, Elliotsville; second, J. P. Gleason, Elliotsville.

BAPTISTS RAISE $12,000 DURING THE YEAR 1922

Excellent Showing Made at Annual Congregational Meeting of Local Church.

MEMBERSHIP NOW 483

In Addition to Submission of Reports Officers Are Elected for Another 12 Months; Musical Program and Addresses Feature the Gathering.

The year of 1922 was acclaimed one of the best ever experienced by the First Baptist Church at the annual congregational meeting held Wednesday evening at which 125 members were present. The year has been a success financially and also in growth of membership.

The total enrollment in the church is now 483. Church activities have grown considerably and there was hardly a night during the week thoroughout the year that the church was closed, some event or other always being held there.

The trustees' report showed that nearly $12,000 had been raised during the year for church purposes, including current expenses, missionary work and benevolences. Improvement was made on the church property and a grand piano added to its equipment. The piano was purchased by the Ladies' Aid Society.

Four deacons were re-elected. There are nine deacons in the church but five of these are serving terms not yet ended. A New Year solo, "The Coming of the New Year," was sung by Miss Grace Metzgar. Following the business session a lunch was served by the women. The church supper had to be omitted this year because of repairs now being made to the dining room.

Short talks were made by C. B. Franks, F. W. Hicks, J. C. Munson and Rev. E. H. Stevens, the pastor.

The following officers and committees were elected:

Deacons—C. D. Bailey, D. C. Hess, R. M. Boyd and H. D. Shearer.

Trustees—J. C. Munson, C. B. Franks, F. W. Hicks, A. C. Stickel, Glenn A. Cadwallader.

Church Treasurer—J. C. Munson.

Financial Secretary—Miss Emma K. Hite.

Church Clerk—F. Ray Metzgar.

Music Committee—C. D. Bailey, Mrs. A. C. Stickel, N. T. Hibben, Miss Grace Workman, Miss Grace Robinson.

Missionary Committee—Mrs. Mray Kregar, Mrs. Vera Long, Mrs. A. B. Stauffer, Mrs. T. B. Whitman and Mrs. E. H. Stevens.

Social Committee—Mrs. S. B. Dull, Mrs. Edward Kennedy, Mrs. J. H. Hoover, Mrs. Paul Wetherell, Mrs. W. J. Black.

Educational Committee—Miss Grace Bisel, Miss Grace Robinson, Miss Grace Workman, Mrs. William Lamble, Mrs. A. R. Boyer.

Publicity Committee—A. R. Boyer, Miss Grace Bisel, Sam Brahm, Paul Wetherell, Miss Grace Workman.

Movie Committee—F. W. Hicks, A. C. Herbert, Ward Ringler, Ralph Black, J. Eugene Stickel, S. B. Dull.

Ushers—Harry Workman, Lewis Boyd, Smith Grimm, Paul Wetherell, W. C. Percy, William Coleman, Wayne Buttermore, James Bisel, William Ball, Berwyn Herbert, Sam Brown, Robert Eicher, Ward Ringler and Ted Ball.

Farmers Will Have Radio Demonstration

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Farmers and their families attending the Seventh Annual State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, the week of January 22 will have an excellent demonstration of radio. This demonstration will be held in connection with the big joint mass meeting to be held in the Chestnut Street Auditorium on the evening of the opening of the show.

Arrangements have been made to have Alva Agee, Secretary of Agriculture of New Jersey, send a message to the Pennsylvania farmers from the big broadcasting station at Newark, N. J. A receiving set, with loud speaking attachment will be audible in all parts of the auditorium.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

Westmoreland County Balance Is $455,450.42

GREENSBURG, Jan. 5.—The "financial thermometer" in the office of County Controller Weber A. Arter at the courthouse indicates that there was a general fund in favor of Westmoreland county, January 1, 1923, to the amount of $455,450.42. At the close of business of the county, January 2, 1922, the amount of money of the general fund was $364,713.44. The figures show that the county had a much larger sum of "ready money" this year than one year ago.

One of the interesting items revealed in the dockets of the controller's office is that during the past year the sum of $797,422.56 was received in the form of general and state taxes. The county paid out during the year on account of road taxes the sum of $676,154.45, while on the building tax for the payment of bonds for the building of the courthouse was $149,707.40. This sum was paid in addition to other amounts from other sources. The controller's reports show the following sums of money received and paid out during the past year of the other county offices:

Recorder of deeds: Received $25,-863.89; paid out $19,692.

Register of wills: Received, $16,-819.02; paid out, $13,075.50.

District attorney's office, (not including salaries of the assistant district attorneys): Received, $23,420; paid out, $8,196.59.

Clerk of courts: Received, $12,866.-63; paid out, $9,583.61.

Prothonotary: Received, $22,605 54; paid out, $14,086 67.

Sheriff: Received, $35,472.51; paid out, $19,548.53.

Coroner: Received, $7,702.07; paid out, $6,548.47.

The county home spent last year, according to the controller's figures, $204,044.67.

CUNEO FREED OF BLAME FOR DEATH OF MRS. GARLICK

Frank Cuneo of this city, driver of the automobile which struck Mrs. Hanson Garlick of Vanderbilt on Christmas evening, resulting in injuries which caused her death at the Cottage State Hospital, was exonerated by a coroner's jury at an inquest conducted in Uniontown January 3 by Coroner S. H. Baum.

Hanson Garlick, husband of the dead woman, testified that he and his wife, his mother and little daughter, Ida, had crossed the state road at Brookvale, near Connellsville, to board a street car when the automobile came along. Walter Slater, a brother-in-law, shouted a warning. Mr. Garlick said he made a lunge and grasped his mother, whose arm was held by his wife. He drew the former to safety but Mrs. Garlick, just a step behind, was struck. She suffered a fractured skull and crushed ribs. Death resulted three days later.

Ida, the daughter, a 13-year-old girl and Mr. and Mrs. Slater, testified Cuneo was driving between 30 and 35 miles an hour. Mrs. Leonice Cuneo and her sister, Letitia Ferrari, occupants of the car and Frank McNulty, a resident of Brookvale, said Cuneo was traveling between 15 and 18 miles per hour. McNulty said the machine was stopped in four or five car lengths. Garlick and Slater said the distance was 125 feet.

Exoneration was also recommended in the case of Deputy William Walker, who killed William Wainwright, a negro, at Lemont on Christmas Day after the latter had wounded Patrick Lee, also a deputy. Coroner Baum directed exoneration in the case and one of the jurors suggested a medal for Walker but none was awarded. Only two witnesses testified in the case.

DR. MARTIN RESIGNS.

Commissioner of Health to Retire With Governor Sproul.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Dr. Edward Martin yesterday resigned as state commissioner of health. In his letter to Governor Sproul, he asked that his resignation take effect "one-tenth of a second before your administration ends."

The governor immediately replied that the resignation was accepted, effective the "11th hour, 59th minute and 59th and 9-10 second of January 16."

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

RAMBO APPLES FOR PRESIDENT FROM SOMERSET

SOMERSET, Pa. Jan. 6.—President Harding's ancestors were Pennsylvania folks, which accounts for his love of the old rambo apple, regarded as the prize table fruit in thousands of Western Pennsylvania homes 50 years ago.

At a recent session of his cabinet the President mentioned his early foundness for the green-speckled rambo. Secretary Mellon determined to secure a barrel of rambos and send the fruit as a Christmas present to the White House. An agent of the secretary searched Stoney Creek, Somerset and other townships and was about to abandon the quest when he learned that John S. Miller had a small supply. From him a half bushel was secured and shipped to Secretary Mellon in Washington, who in turn presented them to the President.

SIX MINERS' STRIKE CASES ARE SETTLED

Defendants Plead Guilty and Agree to Payment of the Costs.

MURDER CASE IS ENDED

Verdict of Voluntary Manslaughter Agreed Upon in Trial of Leith Negro for Killing Former Dancing Associate; Other News of the Courts.

Six criminal cases growing out of the miners' strike were settled in court in Uniontown Thursday on filing of pleas of guilty and agreement of the defendants to pay the costs. The cases were those of:

Henry Thomas, malicious mischief, assault and battery and pointing firearms; Henry Thomas, felonious assault and pointing firearms; George Olesko, riot; John Strubal, Thomas Ruan and William Laine, conspiracy, and M. J. Ward, pointing firearms.

After taking of testimony had been begun in the case of Mary Mike, charged with bribery, and Assad and Mary Mike, charged with violation of the Woner Act, Judge E. H. Reppert ordered that the jury return a verdict of not guilty. Thomas Kelly, chief witness for the Commonwealth, had disappeared, the court was told. The case was prosecuted by State Police at Masontown.

After a day of sensational testimony in which several witnesses for the Commonwealth had changed their stories from those given before the coroner's inquest, proceedings in the Frank C. Jones murder case, in hearing before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen, came to a dramatic close yesterday afternoon when, upon agreement of counsel, with the court concurring, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter. The court continued the taking of testimony to assist in the pronouncement of sentence.

Taking the stand in his own behalf, Jones testified that he shot Virginia Reed following a disturbance at his dance at Hopwood Row, Leith, on the night of October 4, last, after she had threatened to kill him and fearing that his own life was in jeopardy.

Josephine Hagan, alleged proprietress of the "Lone Star" House, at Prospect near Dearth Works, was convicted on two counts of violating the liquor laws and one count each of keeping a disorderly house and a bawdy house. In the latter case the jury recommended the extreme mercy of the court. Two cases of beer were offered in evidence as taken from her house. State troopers visited the house on August 19 and October 29, last, and testified as to the inmates of the house at those times.

Burn Christmas Trees, Advice of State Bureau

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture gives the following advice to Connellsville people:

Burn the old Christmas tree and do not throw it into the back yard or the vacant lot to remain until warm weather arrives.

The above advice is given by the bureau of plant industry of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. To permit the trees to remain about the premises may result in thousands and even millions of dollars of loss through the spreading of some plant pest or disease.

Practically all of the Christmas trees coming into Pennsylvania are cut in Maine or in Canada. An inspection of all these trees is impossible and some plant pest that may do little damage in the North, may become a serious menace in this climate and with Pennsylvania soil conditions. It is therefore urged that the old Christmas trees be carefully burned.

HAND CRUSHED

James Soisson South Connellsville Injured at Dickerson Run.

James Soisson of South Connellsville, an employe at the Pittsburg & Lake Erie ash pit at Dickerson Run, was injured while at work Thursday when his hand was caught between the ash bucket and rope, causing fingers and the palm of his hand to be crushed. He was removed to his home.

It was his first day's work at the pit.

Charles Frock Injured.

Charles T. Frock of the Fayette Drug store, Uniontown, is confined to his home with injuries suffered while at work in the store. He expects to be able to be about in a few days.

Officers of Yough Tent Are Installed

William L. Callahan, burgess of Braddock and an auditor of the Supreme Lodge of Maccabees, installed officers of Yough Tent No. 159, here Thursday. Ninety-two members attended the session. At the close of the ceremonies a lunch was served. The officers installed follow: Past commander, Charles Marietta; commander, A. Leichliter; lieutenant commander, J. W. Lazzell; record keeper, H. C. Batten; chaplain, Charles Canham; physicians, A. J. Colborn and Francis J. King; sergeant, Frank Friel; master of arms, James Murphy; first master of the guard, George Dunston; second master of the guard, E. J. Sutton; sentinel, J. J. Barclay; picket, C. A. Knight; trustees, Charles Marietta, A. Leichliter and James Artis.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

Members of Vanderbilt Legion Post Also Plan Minstrel Show.

At the regular meeting of Emery Lewis Pratt Post No. 586, The American Legion, at Vanderbilt Monday Jan. 1 the newly elected officers were installed. Following the meeting a supper was served in the auditorium of the Moose Club.

Jesse W. Pratt was toastmaster at the dinner. Dr. J. H. Hazlett, past commander, offered a short prayer. Following the dinner there were short addresses by the retiring officers. Captain Wray T. Laird was appointed chairman of the entertainment committee in charge of the show for the coming year.

At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon a meeting will be held in the club rooms and all ex-service men desiring to take part or aid in any way in the show are invited to attend.

Officers installed were Jesse W. Pratt, commander; Randolph Echard vice-commander; Edward Marotti, adjutant; Lewis Marotti, finance officer; Orbin Carson, chaplain; Lester Barricklow, sergeant-at-arms; Robert W. Baker and Edward Riley, historians.

DECEMBER SCHOOL REPORT

Percentage of Attendance in City Is 95 During Past Month.

Connellsville schools had a percentage of attendance of 95.4 for the month of December, according to figures compiled from reports of the various principals. The term in December only included the days prior to the institute sessions and the Christmas holiday period.

In that time there was a total enrollment of 3,076 students. These attended school with 142 tardy marks being made out of a possible 64,368. During the month 68 sessions were missed because of parental neglect and one from truancy.

The highest percentage of attendance was maintained by the Second Ward school with 97. The High School, Crawford, Third Ward and South Side Schools had 96 and the Cameron 95.

36 HUNTERS KILLED

Seven More Fatal Gunning Accidents in State Than in 1921.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—Thirty-six fatal hunting accidents and 122 of lesser degree occurred during the recent hunting season in Pennsylvania, as compared to 29 fatalities and 130 other accidents in the season of 1921, according to reports made to the commission at its winer meeting.

Estimates on the kill of game for the 1922 season included: Deer, 5,960; bear, 563; rabbits, 2,665,000 and squirrels, 531,000.

The total of the 1922 licenses was 473,639 to residents and 2,142 to non-residents, with the 1921 record as 462,671 resident and 1,761 non-resident.

IN OFFICERS' RESERVE

Lieutenant R. A. Marietta Is Appointed for Five Years.

Reigh Marietta, first lieutenant of the Howitzer Company, has received an appointment, direct from President Harding through the War Department, to the Army Officers' Reserve Corps, which makes him eligible to be called to the service at any time whether or not he is connected with any branch of the service at that time. The appointment was received on December 21.

The Officers' Reserve Corps is composed of army officers from all over the United States. Lieutenant Marietta's appointment is for five years.

NEARLY 16,000 ANGLERS.

Westmoreland County Also Has Large Number of Hunters and Dogs.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 5—Exactly 15,780 fishing licenses were taken out in Westmoreland county last year, according to the report of the county treasurer's office, and exactly 15,780 licenses for the possession of canines were taken out in the county during the same period.

Hunting licenses to the number of 15,510 were taken out in 1922. According to report for violations of the dog law, $905 was received in fines.

2,210 NAMES IN JURY WHEEL

Record Number Placed for Year 1923 by Order of Fayette County

By an order of court the jury commissioners are directed to place the names of 2,210 persons in the Fayette county jury wheel for the year of 1923. This is the largest number that has been placed in the wheel for a single year in the history of the county.

Perry Students Return.

Miss Ada Buttermore and Miss Stella Bryan of Perryopolis have returned to California to resume their studies at the state normal school after spending their Christmas vacation at the homes of their parents.

Fines During 1922 Exceed All Revenue During 1921

Although the total receipts of the mayor's department for 1922, including fines, forfeits, license tax, licenses from peddlers, dance licenses and other revenues has not been compiled, the sum collected through the police department is in excess of the sum secured through the various avenues of revenue in 1921.

The total amount in fines and forfeits collected during the past year is $18,419.74, a large portion of that sum being money collected from bootleggers and also from their victims, the drunks.

In 1921 the total collection from fines for the year was $7,527.50. In 1922 the amount for the whole year was $18,419.75.

The amount collected in fines alone in 1922 contrasts sharply with $16,494.36, the total amount collected from all sources in 1921.

The large amount of money secured is due to the activities of Chief of Police P. M. Murphy and his officers in rounding up the violators of the city prohibition ordinance and the heavy fines imposed by Mayor C. C. Mitchell. Before the inauguration of Chief Murphy in office, total fines for the month seldom went much over $400, if that high. Chief Murphy's monthly receipts have been averaging $2,000 since he took the operation of the police department into his hands. At times the revenues have been as high as $100 a day for each day in the month.

Reception for Teachers and Student Body

The Epworth League of the Vanderbilt Methodist Episcopal Church gave its second annual reception to students of the eighth grade, high school and the teachers. The out of town guests were: Miss Henrietta Slater, Latrobe High; Miss Navetta Rexroad, Mount Pleasant High; Misses Sara Flesher and Maud Ramsey, East Huntingdon High; Miss Beatrice Spellman, Uniontown High; Miss Catherine Cameron, Dunbar Township High, and Miss Ellen Cameron of Ohio Wesleyan.

The recreational director of the church had carefully planned the games of the evening. After two hours of wholesome, fun-provoking amusement the committee served generous refreshments. All voted the affair a decided success.

Former Local Man Dies in Baltimore

Mrs. Alice Wilkey of West Fayette street has returned from Carnegie where she attended the funeral of her nephew, Howard Garrett, who died December 31 in Baltimore. The service was held Thursday.

Mr. Garrett was a native of Connellsville. He was a son of Mr and Mrs. Henry Garrett who left Connellsville about 30 years ago when Howard was 9 years old. He was employed as a traveling salesman. His wife and two children survive, besides his parents.

Howitzer Company, Medical Detachment Inspection Feb. 8

Dates for federal and state inspection of the National Guard, announced at Harrisburg Wednesday include the following:

Howitzer Company and Sanitary Detachment, Connellsville, February 5; Service Company, Scottdale, February 5; Company E, Mount Pleasant, February 7; Company C, Somerset, February 8; Company I and Headquarters Company, Greensburg, February 6.

Meyersdale Man's Will.

SOMERSET, Jan. 1.—The will of James H. Black, late of Meyersdale, was probated December 26. He bequeathed to his stepson, Robert A. Stoughton, the sum of $500. All the remainder of his estate he bequeathed to his wife, Edyth L. Black, who is also appointed executrix.

Greensburg Bank Sued.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—Suit against the Westmoreland National Bank of Greensburg to recover $5,637.50 was entered in Federal court here yesterday by J. K. Fague of New York City. Fague charges breach of contract involving delivery of oil stock to M. Manos.

Brakeman Seriously Injured.

Samuel Marker, 30 years old, of West Brownsville, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, was seriously injured when the train struck a large truck at New Eagle. Marker jumped from the cab, alighting on his back, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

Leslie Leaves News.

L. U Leslie retired Saturday as managing editor of the Connellsville News to take a position with the Associated Press in Pittsburg. He will continue to reside here until spring. M. B. Pryce has become managing editor of the paper.

2,013 Couples Wed.

GREENSBURG, Jan. 4.—Marriage licenses were issued in 1922 in Westmoreland county to 2,013 couples.

Latrobe Church to Build.

LATROBE, Jan. 5.—Trinity Lutheran Church plans the erection of a $40,000 Sunday school annex.

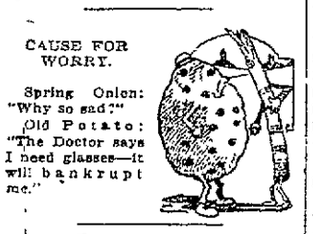
1,030 Night Lodgers Are Entertained At City Hall

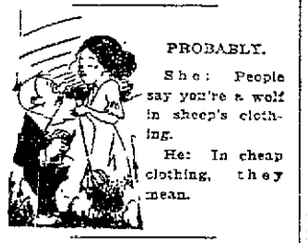
Connellsville "entertained" a large number of guests during year just ended. Although the rest room established on the second floor of the city hall for the accommodation of women has been seldom used, the male sex have been frequent callers at the city home.

A count of the number of visitors from January 1, 1922 to January 1, 1923, shows that exactly 1,030 applied there for lodging and were allowed to remain overnight.

A provision in the deed of the Connells when the public property was given the city was that all who applied for lodging must be accepted and taken care of. For that reason none who apply there for a night's shelter are ever turned away. With its more than 1,000 guests, the City Hall in 1922 was something on the order of a free hotel.

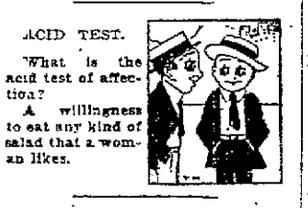
The ages of those given a place to sleep range from 17 to 80 years. All nationalities were included among the transients but the greater number of them were black. The demand for lodging was heaviest during the early months of 1922 when jobs were scarce and the weather was cold. At the present time there are always four or five who appear each night to ask for a place to sleep.











Coats in New Shade.

Stylish and attractive are children's coats in the new shade of powder blue, with collars of squirrel.

SLAYER OF WOMAN BERRY PICKER IS PLACED ON PAROLE

Agrees to Pay $500 for Support of Babe of Revere Woman.

PLEADS GUILTY TO MURDER

Court Fixes Degree at Less Than Capital After Taking of Testimony; Fired to Frighten Persons From Father-in-Law's Farm, Is Defense.

Edward E. Endsley who last July 12 shot and killed Mrs. Lydia Lape, a berry picker on the farm of his father-in-law, John Harris, near Revere, pleaded guilty to murder when arraigned before Judge J. Q. Van Swearingen in Uniontown Saturday and, after the taking of testimony to determine the degree of crime, which was fixed at second degree, was paroled on his agreement to pay the costs and $500 toward the support of the infant child of Mrs. Lape.

This action was taken by the court in response to a petition signed by several hundred persons in the county setting forth that Endsley is married, 48 years old, living on the farm of his father-in-law; that he is without means save his daily wage, and that he never before had been in trouble.

The evidence in the case showed that Endsley had fired a gun to frighten berry pickers, not having any intention of hitting them, the shots being fired, as he thought, over their heads. It was testified he did not know he had shot Mrs. Lape until he was arrested.

At the time of her death Mrs. Lape had a son two months old.

C. Mazzerene, proprietor of the "Bucket of Blood," Brownsville, was convicted on charge of violating the liquor laws but recommended to the mercy of the court. The jury deliberated for two hours before an agreement was reached.

Joe Solomon, Masontown merchant who conducts a confectionery store was convicted of violating the liquor laws but recommended to the mercy of the court.

John Spencer alleged proprietor of the Half-Way House at Leisenring No. 3, forfeited bail in the sum of $1,500 yesterday when he failed to answer to his name when called for trial on a charge of violating the liquor laws.

Joe Shilly of Masontown forfeited bail in the sum of $1,000 and John McIntyre of Searight, $1,500 by failing to appear in liquor cases.

Young Coming to W. & J.

Ralph H. Young, head football coach at Kalamazoo Normal School of Michigan, and Dave Morrow, a member of the Bethany College coaching staff, have been selected successors to Earl Neale and John Kellison as chiefs of the football staff at Washington and Jefferson College, according to reliable information from Washington.

Mother at 12.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Jan. 4.—St. Clair's Crossing, Tazewell county, Va., six miles west of here, boasts of the youngest mother Mrs. Beverly Britts, 13. A daughter was born to her December 27. Mrs. Britts was married when she was aged 12. The proud husband and father is aged 20.

Auto Tags by the Ton.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—Automobile license tags are being shipped from the state automobile division offices by the ton this week, army trucks loaned to the state by the government being used to transport the packages to the trains.



From Pay Envelope to Bank Account is a good rule

This bank will help you save

Open an Interest Account for regular weekly deposits

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.
THE BANK THAT DOES THINGS FOR YOU

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

Decide Constructively

You decide constructively when you choose the Union National Bank as your depository—assuring safety for funds, and increasingly useful service.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
Connellsville, Pa.

$280,476 Expended on Roads and Bridges in Fayette County, 1922

As Shown by Very Complete Report of County Road Engineer Clemmer.

21.8 MILES MAINTAINED

At Cost of $25,866.66; New Construction, $178,812.60; Repairs to 37 Old Bridges, $14,823.57; New and Reconstructed, $43,300.14; Credit Items.

In what is the most informing report yet compiled of the operations of the Fayette County Road and Bridge Department, County Road Engineer Lewis Clemmer has placed at the disposal of the county commissioners and taxpayers complete details relating to the costs of construction and maintenance of highways and bridges during the year 1922.

The report is in two parts, the first covering operations from January 1 to April 10, upon which date Mr. Clemmer took charge, and the second from the latter date until the close of the year. During the year gross expenditures of the department were $19,380.62 during the first part and $287,843.41 during the remainder of the year, or a total of $307,224.03. From this amount there is deducted various credits amounting to $26,747.25, leaving the net cost for the year $280,476.78.

The report lists each road and bridge upon which expenditures were made for maintenance or construction, subdividing the cost between labor, engineering and material. The totals for maintenance of roads range in amount from $30.18 spent for labor on the Grindstone road up to $9,096.09 for labor and material on the Albany hill road. The bridge maintenance items run from $1.25 spent on Bridge No. 32 up to $35,323.49 for repairs and remodelling of the bridge over the Yough at Connellsville.

Altogether there were 114,869.7 feet, or 21.8 miles, of road repaired at a cost of $25,866.66, divided between the different types of roads as follows:

Brick—McClellandtown road, 17,153.9 feet, $1,147.30; Albany hill road, 15,840, $9,096.09; Alcia road, 300 feet, $58.50; Coal hill road, 800 feet, $337.40; Grindstone road, 100 feet, $30.18; Henderson Lane road, 100 feet, $33.85; Charleston road, 400 feet, $117.77; Heintersburg road, 10,560 feet, $343.90; Pennsville road, 3,000 feet, $423.67.

Concrete — McClellandtown road, 7,300 feet, $563.25; Leisenring road, 3,000 feet, $1,180.06.

Penetration — Searights-Fairbanks road, 1,056 feet, $1,360.60; Wick Haven-Fayette City road, 7,385.8 feet, $2,047.11; Gillespie road, 2,375 feet, $1,071.18; Perryopolis road, 5,280 feet, $2,073.93.

Waterbound—McClellandtown road, 6510 feet, $3,968.40; Wharton Furnace road, section No. 1, 10,325 feet, $1,003.46; Wharton Furnace road, section No. 2, 5,380 feet, $218.20; Farmington road, 5,400 feet, $631.21; Brownsville road, 1,600 feet, $51.50.

Dirt—Colonial road, 1,300 feet, $110.00.

On account of roads under construction the expenditures were $178,812.60, distributed as follows: North Union township road, $27,742.28; Farmington road, $39,635.41; Wharton furnace road, $15,745.45; Murphy's Siding, $14,222.17; State Route No 116, $46.00; State Route 247, section 2, $16,091.36; State Route No. 366, section 2, $65,329.03.

Maintenance of 67 bridges cost $14,832.57 and expenditures on bridge contracts, $43,300.14, two of which were county bridges constructed, one new county bridge and one new township bridge.

Other expenditures through the county engineer's office were: Boiler house, $4,544.68; court house repairs, $1,031.27; county home driveway, $6.00; county home mines, $32.68; tool house, $1,043.90; tools and equipment, $2,548.53; stone quarry, $8,652.45; total, general engineering, $3,238.64; total road maintenance $931.33; total, bridge maintenance, $7,445.56; total, bridge inspection, $18.00; Uniontown city, $1,326.40.

The credits which serve as an offset on expenses were as follows: From Washington county, inter-county bridge repairs, $11.90; Westmoreland county, inter-county bridge repairs, $1,122.54; West Penn Railways Company, Connellsville bridge, $17,661.74; Uniontown City Hospital road, $2,161.48; for repairs to court house, $1,031.27; for repairs to boiler house, $4,544.68; county home, mine surveys, $32.18; district attorney's office for use of engineer's car, $174.96. The total of these credits was $26,747.25, leaving the direct expenditures for roads and bridges, $280,476.78, as noted.

Two Suffer Fractured Skulls When Pennsy Train Strikes Auto

Ivan P. Clayton and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Clayton, both of Adah, are in the Brownsville Hospital, suffering from fractured skulls received on Monday when a Pennsylvania passenger train struck the automobile in which they were riding at a crossing near Palmer.

Clayton was watching another car and did not notice the train approaching. The machine in which the man and woman were riding was demolished.

Coal land for sale? Advertise in The Weekly Courier

KLAN WILL FALL AS RAPIDLY AS IT ROSE, PASTOR SAYS

Is History of Mushroom Growths, Declares Rev. Hartman, Mt. Pleasant.

ITS METHODS NOT RIGHT

MOUNT PLEASANT, Jan 9.—That the Ku Klux Klan will "collapse quite as rapidly" as it has grown is the opinion of Rev. J. E. Hartman, pastor of the Re-Union Presbyterian Church, of this place, who spoke on "The Ku Klux Klan and American Protestantism" in the church Sunday evening. In part he said:

"The Klan is being taken too seriously. First, because it is composed for the most part not of criminals. There are no doubt many in its membership who have never broken a law; good men who are our neighbors. Second, because it is growing by leaps and bounds and will, as is the history of such mushroom growths, collapse quite as rapidly. Growing so fast there is no chance to sift and select its membership.

"Nevertheless, the organization deserves attention since it presumes to represent Americans and Protestants. In principle it does neither. Probably its chief plank is white supremacy. This may mean many things, a different thing in different parts of the country; for it is laid down without definition or qualification. When it refers to the negro it is nothing more than the inflammation of the old slavery scar; it is significant that the Klan has its source in the south. Christianity cannot accept this principle; it does not stand for white supremacy; rather, it must forever insist upon a quite different position — that of character supremacy.

"Another plank refers to foreign allegiance. This is a memory of the double allegiance of the late war, which the Klan now gives a religious twist. It is enough to say that ecclesiastical theories can seldom be carried out consistently in practical affairs, even among the most chauvinistic. It is probably a fact that outside of Turkey and Utah there is nowhere in these days any general or real desire or purpose to foist ecclesiastical control on temporal or state affairs, whatever the theories of religious bodies may or may not be.

"A third plank has to do with law enforcement. The Klan shares with the lynching party a disposition of impatience with the dragging processes of the law. For such impatience there is good occasion. Even Chief Justice Taft acknowledges that our law process is too deliberate. But the Klan is on perilous ground when it undertakes to substitute the regular process with its own. Such a position is in character and tendency nothing more than anarchy.

"That America has grave problems of race, religion and law enforcement which concern all Americans regardless of race and creed, no intelligent person will deny. But the Klan has not hit upon a useful method of solution. I do not believe that, as a Klan, it advocates violence. But its program does involve antagonism, intimidation, and a questionable form of secrecy. But simply to find fault with the principles of this organization is not our whole duty. We need to recognize the problems they see and with earnestness and vigor seek to correct the wrongs in a wholesome and legitimate manner."

PAUL AGRESTI GOES ON TRIAL AS THIRD PARTY IN A MURDER

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—Paul Agresti, aged 19 years, of Uniontown, was placed on trial here today on an indictment charging murder. Agresti, it is charged, murdered James Krache, proprietor of a Penn township garage, who was shot February 18, 1922, when two hold-up men attempted to rob his establishment. Elmer Johnson, of Uniontown, was convicted recently of first degree murder in connection with the case. Joe Villano, of Fayette county, was convicted of second degree murder.

Agresti, who was in the hold-up party, but who formed the outer guard and did not take an active part in the shooting, is the third of the defendants to be tried. He turned state's evidence against Johnson and Villiano.

School Resumed At Browntown

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 8—Following last week's fire at the Browntown School arrangements have been completed for the school to continue, beginning today.

The building to be used was the one vacated when a part of Browntown was taken into the Scottdale borough and when this school was no longer needed. It has been cleaned, desks arranged in the room, and the books and supplies burned have been replaced.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1922.

TO EASTERN POINTS — Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs. — ORIGINATING DISTRICT

	Connellsville Westmoreland Pitts'bg (9)	Fairmont (8)	G'burg (7)	Latrobe (6)
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	$3.24	$3.09	$2.94	$2.84
Chester, Pa (P. R. R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R. R.-P. & R.)	2.73	2.58	2.13	2.33
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	1.39	1.39		
*Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.64	1.64		
Lebanon, Pa. P. R. R. and P. & R.	3.11	2.96	2.81	2.71
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	3.49	3.34	3.19	3.09
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)	3.62	3.17	3.32	3.22
Philadelphia	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Sparrows Point	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Steelton, Pa.	2.73	2.58	2.13	2.33
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.26	3.21	3.06	2.96
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Greenwich, export	2.72	2.47	2.42	2.32
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	3.14	2.99	2.84	2.74
Harsimus Cove	3.19	3.01	2.89	2.79
Greenville	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Canton, Balto., local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Canton, Balto., export	2.65	2.50	2.35	2.25
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George Coal Piers	2.94	3.34		
St. George for Export	3.14	2.99		
Philadelphia, Local	3.24	3.09		
Philadelphia for Export	2.72	2.47		
Curtis Bay, Local	3.24	3.09		
Curtis Bay for Export	2.65	2.50		

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is $1.76 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa., from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs. — ORIGINATING DISTRICT

	Pittsburg Group (1)	Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.59	$1.65	$1.84
Chicago, Ill.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Cleveland, O.	1.84	[illegible]	1.99
Columbus, O.	1.49	2.02	2.14
Detroit, Mich.	2.58	[illegible]	2.58
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.07	[illegible]	3.09
Toledo, O.	2.34	[illegible]	2.39
Youngstown, O.	1.34	[illegible]	1.58
Lake Ports	2.08	[illegible]	1.81
To CANADIAN BASING POINTS:			
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.24	2.39	2.39
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.24	2.39	2.39

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges, the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale, on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Brasnell and all Monongahela River railroad points, New York Central points east of Dickerson Run including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

Much Snow A Year Ago.

A year ago Connellsville was buried under 10 inches of snow. A fall of eight additional inches at Indian Head and Farmington was reported. The forecast today called for either snow or rain with a drop in the temperature, but no precipitation such as occurred in 1922 is anticipated.

Grim Reaper

MISS HAZEL DELL HERD.

Miss Hazel Dell Herd, 26 years old, died Sunday night at 7:20 o'clock in the home of her brother, William Brown Herd, at Greensburg following a brief illness of heart trouble. Miss Herd had made her home with her aunt, Mrs. John Everett, of Tenth street, West Side, for the past 20 years and had gone to the home of her brother at Greensburg to spend New Year. She was born at Greensburg, a daughter of the late Edward and Dillie Brown Herd. Miss Herd was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city and won the friendship and esteem of all with whom she came in contact. In addition to her brother, William Brown Herd, she is survived by two brothers, Arthur Herd, a well-known druggist of Washington, Pa.; Charles Herd of Dunbar and one sister, Miss Zella Herd, a professional nurse, of Pittsburg.

MRS. ELIZABETH HANKINS.

Mrs. Sara Elizabeth Hankins, 86 years old, wife of L. A. Hankins, died Sunday night at her home near Leisenring No. 3, following an illness of many months. Deceased was born in Burkeville, Va., in 1837 and later moved to Pennsylvania. She had resided in Dunbar township for the past 35 years and had a wide acquaintance throughout the township. She is survived by her husband, and the following children: William A. Hankins of Leisenring; Mrs. Davis Beatty of Connellsville; John W. Hankins of McKeesport; Samuel C. Hankins of Boston, Mass.; Miss Florence Hankins, at home; 25 grandchildren and 21 great grandchildren.

MRS. MARGARET C. COLLINS.

Mrs. Margaret C. Collins, 65 years old, well-known Connellsville resident, died Sunday afternoon at her home, 501 East Fayette street, following a lingering illness of bronchial trouble. She was born in Clearfield county and was the widow of John Collins, Baltimore & Ohio engineer, who was killed January 1, 1902, in a railroad wreck. Her maiden name was Miss Margaret Berry. Mrs. Collins is survived by two sons, James Collins of Pittsburg and John Collins of Connellsville; two daughters, Mrs. Lawrence Francis and Mrs. Quay Lackey, both of Connellsville; one sister, Mrs. M. L. Pritchard of Grove City, and nine grandchildren.

MRS ANNA MAE HYDE BLUHM.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Anna Mae Hyde Bluhm, 31 years old, wife of J. C. Bluhm, died at her home in East Scottdale Saturday evening. Besides her husband she is survived by eight children; her father, Austin Hyde, and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. William Flack, Pitcairn; Mrs Searight Bell, Pittsburg; Mrs. William Hake, Donora; Miss Dorothy Hyde at home; James Hyde, Newcomerstown, Ohio, William Hyde, Lacarn, Ohio, Albert Hyde, Scottdale; Thomas, Robert and Russell Hyde, at home.

MRS. JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

Mrs. Mary A. Townsend, 71 years old, wife of Joseph Townsend of Smithfield, R. F. D. No. 2, died Sunday morning. Besides her husband she is survived by four children, George S., Maggie, William A., and Samuel D., all at home; one sister, Tillie Durr, two brothers, Rev. Francis Durr of Masontown, John Durr of Pittsburg and eight grandchildren.

MRS. E. D. YUTZY.

Mrs. Nancy Yutzy, widow of Colonel E. D. Yutzy, a former resident of Ursina and an aunt of Mrs. F. E. Younkin and James F. Scott of Connellsville, died Friday at Santa Barbara, Cal., at the age of 89 years, seven months and 23 days. The body was brought to Ursina for burial, following services in the Christian Church at Confluence, Saturday following the arrival of Baltimore & Ohio train No. 6. Rev. George Walker Buckner, pastor of the Christian Church of Connellsville, conducted the service.

Mrs. Yutzy went to California about two years ago with her sister, Miss Mary E. Scott. They had lived at Santa Barbara with Mrs. Fred Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Yutzy. Mrs. Yutzy was born at Bakersville, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Scott. She lived for many years at Ursina where her husband, Colonel Yutzy, a veteran of the Civil War, was engaged in contracting. He and a partner, Noah Scott, father of Mrs. Younkin and James F. Scott, constructed a part of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in that section. The colonel died about 25 years ago. Mrs. Yutzy lived for many years thereafter at Ursina with her sister, Miss Mary Scott. Twelve years ago they sold the old home and moved to Confluence where they resided until going West. Mrs. Yutzy was a member of the Christian Church. Other relatives include a granddaughter, Mrs. William Price, of San Francisco; Mrs. Margaret Scott of Homestead, a sister-in-law, and Mrs. W. E. Lawson of the same place, a niece, and Mrs. May James of Connellsville, a cousin.

CYRUS M. GREENAWALT.

SCOTTDALE, Jan. 4—Cyrus Markle Greenawalt, 84 years old, wealthy retired business man of the town, died yesterday morning at 11:45 o'clock. Mr. Greenawalt was owner of the former Scottdale House, which was burned, and of much other property in Scottdale. He formerly was engaged in real estate transactions. He was born at Sewickley in 1838 and came to Scottdale in 1874, the year the borough was incorporated. He was of a family of 12 children, but two of whom, Braham Greenawalt of Springville, Ill., and Mrs Emily Latimore of Pittsburg survive. His wife, who was Elizabeth Brisbine of Madison, has been dead for many years. He leaves also a son, Elmer Greenawalt, of Winchester, Va., and three daughters, Mrs. Lilas Clifford of Columbus, Ohio, and Miss Euphamia and Stella at home. He was a life-long member of the United Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Prof. George Phillips, prominent in musical and church circles of Uniontown, died Thursday morning at his home in that city of pernicious anemia. He had been ill for the past year. Mr Phillips was born in Abaton, Wales, January 24, 1880, and came to the United States at the age of 18 years. He located in Uniontown 18 years ago as organist at St. Peter's Episcopal Church and was affiliated with a number of musical societies. He received his musical education in England and was a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music in London, from which he received the degree of A. A. G. O. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Fannie Marie Fuller Phillips; one son, George Jr., his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips of New Castle; one sister, Mrs. Robert Boughter, and two brothers, Thomas and E. D. Phillips, of New Castle.

CHARLES W. STIMMEL.

Charles W. Stimmel, 73 years old, former resident of Fayette county, died Jan 2 at his home in Carnegie. He was born in this county, and resided at Perryopolis for many years, later moving to Robinson township, Allegheny county, where he was engaged in farming until 1898 when he moved to Carnegie where he was employed by the Superior Steel Company of Carnegie. He is survived by seven daughters, Mrs. Robert Bell and Mrs. Stella B. Bell of Carnegie, Mrs. William Shortman of Oakdale, Mrs. J. C. Burrows of Crafton Heights, Misses Goldie, Mae and Belle Stimmel, at home.

BARBARA ANN BROOKS.

Barbara Ann Brooks, 73 years old, died January 1 at the home of Anna Gilmore at Merrittstown following an illness of pneumonia.

MRS. ELIZABETH JEAN LITTLE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jean Little, 78 years old, wife of John B. Little of Uniontown, died January 2 of paralysis.

MRS. ELIZABETH LILLEY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lilley, 37 years old, wife of Floyd Lilley, store manager at Rowes Run, near Grindstone, died Thursday morning at the family home. Besides her husband she is survived by three children, her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, one brother and two sisters.

MRS. PASQUALE FALCO.

Mrs. Concetta Falco, wife of Pasquale Falco, died suddenly Saturday at her home in East Fayette street. She contracted a cold several days ago but apparently was much better this morning at 7.30 o'clock. At 9 o'clock her condition became critical and she died soon afterwards. Mrs. Falco was born in Naples Italy and came to this country about 14 years ago, settling in New York. She had been a resident of Connellsville for the past 12 years. Besides her husband she is survived by four children, Mrs. J. Spagnol of Pittsburg, Mrs. A. Trovatelli of Philadelphia, Helen and Ralph Falco, both at home and one brother, Joseph Capogrosso of New York. Mrs Falco was a member of St. Rita's Catholic Church of the West Side.

DR. J. B. SCOTT.

Dr. J. B. Scott, 73 years old, a former resident of Fayette county, died Friday at his home in Hamilton, O., following a two years illness. Deceased was born January, 1850 about four miles west of Uniontown, a son of Wilson and Annie Scott. He received his education in the schools of Fayette county and later taught for several terms in the schools of this county, giving up the profession to take up the study of medicine. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. C. E. Vander Hoof and Mrs. Stanley Wertz, both of Hamilton, O., and two sisters, Mrs. J. L. Gilmore of Connellsville and Mrs. Sarah Woodward of Oliphant.

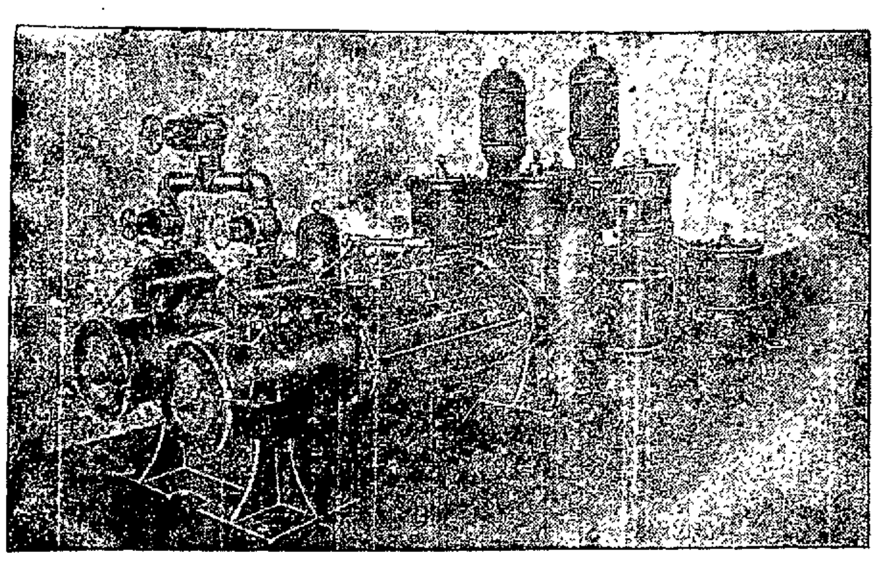
PATRICK HENRY BENNETT.

ALVERTON, Jan. 6.—Patrick Henry Bennett of Old Bethany, one of the oldest and highly respected citizens of that place, died January 4, death being due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Bennett was born in Ireland December 25, 1841. He leaves his wife Mrs. Margaret Bennett, and the following children: Mrs Sadie Crise, Middletown, Mrs Molly Cree, Alverton; Mrs. D. W. Fagan, Connellsville; Mrs. Nell Vance, Old Bethany; William Bennett, Greensboro; Mrs. Catherine Neably, Los Angeles, Cal.; John Bennett, at home, also 18 grandchildren and five great grandchildren. He was a member of the Church of God of Alverton for 27 years.

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